

INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 109

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1934

FOURTEEN PAGES



Bengal Governor Shot At On Race Course

Sir George Anderson Unhurt

Hoare Sends Message Of Congratulations On Happy Escape

MANY ARRESTS FOLLOW OUTRAGE

DARJEELING, May 8.

Two Bengalis fired revolver shots at His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Anderson, at the races this afternoon. Both the Bengalis were arrested. The Governor was not injured.

SEVERAL SHOTS FIRED

Several shots were fired from close range at His Excellency sat in the Governor's Box after the race for the Governor's Cup, but neither the Governor nor any one of the Government House Party was hit.

A woman spectator on the top stand was slightly injured by one of the shots aimed at the Governor.

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED

Two alleged assailants with revolvers in hand were immediately overpowered. Other arrests were also made on the spot.

The racing continued and the Governor and party sat till the last race was over.—A. P.

ONE ASSAILANT KILLED

Further details about attempt on life of the Bengal Governor this afternoon at races show that both the assailants hailed from Dacca District in East Bengal and one of the assailants was killed, by a shot fired by the Governor's bodyguard.

The European lady who sustained injury was hit in one leg while witnessing the race from the race course stand.—United Press.

ASSAILANTS INJURED

CALCUTTA, May 8.

It is understood that the two assailants of the Governor have also received injuries as a result of the firing. Both are believed to be residents of Dacca District. The race course, where the outrage occurred, is situated at Lebong, three miles from Darjeeling town.—A. P.

20 Youths Arrested On Suspicion

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Following the find of one revolver and 38 live cartridges in possession of a Bengalee youth in Sudder Street off Chowringhee on April 28 the Special Branch Police arrested over 20 Bengalee youths until now on suspicion. They are alleged to have conspired to kill officials. Of the arrested youths Bankim Dutt and two others were discharged today by Chief Presidency Magistrate.—United Press.

WITH REVOLVER IN MUNSIFF COURT

MAULVIBAZAR, May 8.

A Mahomedan youth was arrested yesterday by the police in the local Munsiff Court compound for being found, it is alleged, in possession of two live revolver cartridges.—United Press.

SECRETARY OF STATE CONGRATULATES GOVERNOR

LONDON, May 8.

Sir Samuel Hoare has telegraphed to Sir John Anderson as follows:—"Deeply regret to hear attempt on your life. Congratulate you most sincerely on your happy escape."—Reuter.

PRINCES' PARLEYS IN BOMBAY

BARODA, May 8.

It is understood that prior to his departure to England on May 24, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda, will represent the Baroda State in pourparlers in Bombay respecting the Chamber of Princes to be carried on among the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Nawab of Bhopal and the Dewans of Mysore, Baroda, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Travancore. During the absence of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari in England, for about four months, Rao Bahadur Ramlalbhai Desai will officiate as Dewan of Baroda.—United Press.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, who represents the Indian Commerce Constituency of Madras, in the Assembly, intends seeking reelection from the same constituency.—A.P.

NEUTRALITY AS USUAL

Sir John Simon Throws Light On British Relations In Saudi-Yemen War

RUGBY, May 7.

Information has been received in London that the British Minister at Jeddah, Sir Andrew Ryan has been given an assurance that order will be established in the Red Sea port of Hodeida recently occupied by the victorious Wahabites.

In the House of Commons today when questioned regarding the situation in Hodeida and Yemen, the Foreign Secretary, Sir J. Simon, said that the British Government had preserved the attitude of strict neutrality towards the conflict between Ibn Saud and the Imam, with both of whom the British Government were in friendly treaty relations, taking only such measures as had proved essential for safeguarding the lives and property of the British subjects and British protected persons in the area affected by hostilities.—B. O. W.

Ibn-e-Saud Wants To Conquer Whole Of Yemen

CAIRO, May 8.

Emir Feisal, King Ibn Saud's son, has been appointed Emir of Hodeida where shops and cafes have been reopened and normal life restored. It is reported that Emir Feisal is being urged to proclaim himself King of Yemen, but hitherto his only reply has been to urge his troops to press forward to the capital, Sanaa. There is little doubt that Ibn Saud intends to occupy the whole of Yemen.

The armed police sent from Aden to assist to maintain order in Hodeida are returning, as the presence of "Penzance" is considered sufficient to ensure the safety of British subjects.—Reuter.

PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE

LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Knowles, the former assistant Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Secretary to the Indian Section gave evidence at the tenth meeting of the Privileges Committee.—Reuter.

Mr. Knowles' evidence before the Privileges Committee lasted 3/4 of an hour, after which the Committee deliberated privately for 20 minutes and then adjourned till 4 p.m. to-morrow.—Reuter.

CAMBRIDGE TEAM TO MEET AUSSIES

LONDON, May 8.

The following constitute the Cambridge team against the Australians playing to-morrow:—Human, Winlaw, Allen, Jehangir Khan, Davies, Powell, Skinner, Cox, Grimshaw, Dinwiddie and Bartlett.—Reuter's Special.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

(Special Cable)

MUNICH, May 8.

The thirteenth game in World's Chess Championship was drawn after 74 moves. The score now is Alekhine 8, Bogoljuboff 5.

15 ARRESTS

AT BAIRANGA

MUZAFFARPUR, May 8. Further reports of Hindu-Muslim tension at Bairanga state that two Hindus and one Muslim were injured on Sunday morning and four Hindus on Monday afternoon.

15 arrests have been made, so far in this connection.—United Press

CALCUTTA PLEADER SUSPENDED

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Justices Jack and Khundkar have directed that Manoranjan Choudhuri, pleader, Noakhali, be suspended from practice for a period of three months with effect from today following his conviction twice in connection with political movement in May 1930 and April 1932.

Their Lordships had no doubt that the offences of which the pleader was convicted indicated serious defects of character inasmuch as it was directed against the administration of law.

It further appeared to them that he persisted in the attitude of encouraging disobedience of the law of the land.—A. P.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS

Chancery Court Upholds Cunard White Star Merger Agmt.

LONDON, May 8.

The International Mercantile Marine application was dismissed with costs at the Chancery Court. Justice Eve said that plaintiffs were not shareholders. They were merely unpaid vendors and had no lien on the shares they had sold. In the face of these facts it was impossible to hold that the action could be maintained by the plaintiffs.—Reuter's Special.

A message dated 25th April stated:—The Chancery Court reserved judgment in the application of International Mercantile Marine for injunction against the Cunard White Star merger.

Plaintiff contended the merger agreement was "ultra vires" as it was substantially the sale of Company's assets over which the plaintiff had prior lien as security for two and half millions sterling being the balance of purchase money for White Star Line, the total price being seven millions.

SETTLED AFTER 50 YEARS

JAIPUR, May 8.

The dispute that was existing for the last 50 years between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Sawaj Madhopur a district Headquarters of the State over the question of flying the flag over the temple of Balaji during Moharrum when the Tazlas pass has been settled amicably.

The controversy took an uglier turn during the recent Moharrum resulting in serious disturbance owing to the defiant attitude of the leaders of both communities and the arrest of several of them under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code which was promulgated by the Magistrate.

The Council of State carefully enquired into the dispute giving full consideration to both sides of the question. The decision of the Council of State has been accepted by both parties.

The hartal which the Hindus had declared and the boycott of Muslims which had lasted for several months have come to an end.

The leaders who were arrested in connection with the Moharrum riots have been released.

Both communities are living in harmony and unity.—United Press

DANGER OF GERMAN 'COUP DE MAIN'

Political Significance Of State Police Resolution

SAAR PLEBISCITE

Governing Body of League Council's Disciplinary Action Against Officials

GENEVA, May 8.

The danger of a German 'coup de main' in Saar was drawn attention at the League Council by Sir Alfred Knox, President of the Saar Governing Body, who refers to the political character of the resolution recently passed by the State Police in Saarbrücken, protesting against the recruitment of some emigrant German ex-police officials and the employment of outside help for maintenance of order. Sir Alfred Knox adds that it is significant that first news of this came from the Berlin wireless station and was preceded by a regular German press and wireless campaign. The Governing body has taken disciplinary action against the police officials concerned.—Reuter.

THAT MISSING INSURED COVER

Postal Peon Says He Handled It Over To Bank Durwan who Denied Receipt

PATNA, May 8.

Apologies of the report of the loss of an insured cover valued at a lakh of rupees addressed to the Bank of Bihar, Patna, by the Central Bank of India, Calcutta, it now transpires that the cover contained ten half-notes of the value of Rs. 10,000 each. Police investigations are proceeding.

It is stated that the postal peon as usual handed the mail to the durwan of the Bank who denied knowledge of the cover when the receipt was called for later in the day by the peon who thereupon informed the authorities.—A. P.

POSTAL PARCEL EXPLODES

MADRAS, May 8.

Considerable commotion was caused last evening in the Park Town Post Office, when a loud report of an explosion was heard from a parcel kept there. Immediately the postal officials telephoned to the Criminal Department of the City Police, who hurried to the place.

The parcel was closely examined and on being opened was found to contain steel tubes, with carbondioxide gas. It is stated that one of the tubes exploded accidentally, causing the loud report.

It is learnt that the parcel was sent by a firm in England to a Doctor in Bangalore, and the explosion was due to heat. The mail sorter standing close by the parcel received minor injuries as a result of the explosion.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT

LONDON, May 8.

The Select Committee will meet on Monday and conclude the examination of evidence and finally exchange the views on broad principles which govern the forthcoming report. It has been expected that the Chairman's draft report would have been available for the Committee by May 16, but it is understood that as the preparatory work has occupied more time than anticipated it would not be presented to the Committee until after Whitsun.—Reuter.

HEAT WAVE SWEEPS OVER DARBHANGA

Old Man Falls Down Dead Due To Sun-Stroke

'QUAKE PANIC IN MUZAFFARPUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PATNA, May 8.

Another Earthquake shock was experienced this morning in the Eastern portion of Muzaffarpur, preceded by a peculiar sound, says a report.

The students of the Muzaffarpur Sanskrit College, who were busy writing answers of the Sanskrit Association Examinations, heard the sound followed by the Earthquake and rushed out pell-mell. Many sustained injury and some of them had to be removed to hospital.

The morning paper issue was postponed as a result thereof. Considerable excitement prevails among local people.

The Darbhanga people experienced a gust of scorching hot wind, which blew continuously from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. yesterday. An old man due to the effects of sunstroke fell dead. A fire also broke out in two of the Mohallas, resulting in the death of a woman and four goats. Several houses were also reduced to ashes.

INSULL BACK IN AMERICA

(Special Cable)

CHICAGO, May 8.

A grim-faced crowd, many of whom were sufferers of Mr. Insull's enterprises, thronged the station to witness the involuntary home-coming of Mr. Samuel Insull. He hurried at top-speed in a car to the office of the United States Marshall, where he immediately collapsed due to heart attack. His condition is not serious.

JAWAHAR PASSES LUCKNOW

U. P. Leaders Greet Panditji At Station

LUCKNOW, May 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru escorted by the Bengal Police passed through Lucknow by the Dehra Doon Express this evening. Panditji though pulled down, looked cheerful.

The local Congress leaders including Messrs. Mohanlal Sak-sena, C. B. Gupta and others greeted him at the station. The train steamed off with shouts of "Bande Mataram."—United Press.

SIND AND RANCHI DECISION

KARACHI, May 8.

Sind Congress leaders met last night to consider the Ranchi decision. Mr. R. H. Sidhwa explained the Swarajists' programme and discussion ensued regarding the possibility of successfully running candidates for the ensuing Assembly election. It was however, felt that as the Hindus who form bulk of the Congressites in Sind have only one seat in the Assembly and as most of the Sind Congress leaders including Mr. Jai Ramdas Doulatram and Dr. Chhotram Gidvani, are in jail no decision could be arrived at till the A. I. C. C. finally blesses the Swaraj Party's programme.—A. P.

SWARAJIST LEADERS FOR SHILLONG

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, left for Shillong today for quiet discussion about several important issues relating to the party's programme and future activities. They return to Calcutta on the 16th instant and then leave for Patna to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting.—United Press.

DEATH ROLL IN SYLHET

Exaggerated Reports About Tornado Havoc

CALCUTTA, May 8.

According to the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, reports of the death roll in the Sylhet tornado which have appeared in the press are exaggerated and must be regarded as unreliable. The actual number of deaths hitherto reported is 44. The cyclone spread to Sadar and Karimganj sub-divisions and most damage was done in Biswanth Thana Sadar and Jaldhup Thana Karimganj.—A. P.

DETAILS FROM INTERIOR

Fear Of Flood In Surma Valley

SYLHET, May 8.

The latest reports which are pouring in from the interior of the district show that havoc caused by the tornado spread over an area with a radius of 60 miles. The police report says so far information has been received by them of 86 deaths besides 55 persons missing.

The incessant rains which followed the tornado for days together have given rise to possibility of floods in the Surma Valley.—United Press.

Tokio Unperturbed At What Runciman Told Commons

(Special Cable)

TOKIO, May 8.

Businessmen appear unperturbed by Mr. Runciman's announcement yesterday. It is pointed out that Japanese exports to British colonies comprised only 16 per cent of her total cotton exports last year. They consider that if nothing worse was forthcoming there would be no necessity to continue the Anglo-Japanese negotiations, although it is admitted that if the quota system is extended it will lead to trade war.

The District Magistrate of Lahore has sentenced to death a village lambardar who exasperated by a prolonged litigation ran amok and shot down eight persons in the space of two hours and surrendered to the police the next day.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The 'Bombay Chronicle', Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahmoud Bey, the famous Egyptian Spiritualist, changed his address. Now can be consulted at Wellington House, Merewether Road, just opposite the West corner of Taj Mahal Hotel.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—Suitable match for accomplished Vadam Tamilian Vadhula Gotra girl, matriculate. Bachelor Graduate in permanent Railway or Government service preferred. Kindly send photo, details and horoscope if available to Post Box 926, Bombay. (2355).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—An experienced, qualified graduate to coach a 1st std. student. Apply G.P.O. Box No. 108. (2361)

Applications with testimonials stating age, experience and minimum salary expected are invited for the posts of (1) Professor (or Lecturer) of English, (2) Professor (or Lecturer) of History and Economics and (3) Demonstrator in Physics for the M.T.B. College, Surat; they should reach the Principal on or before 5th June. At least a high Second Class, at M.A. is necessary for the first two posts. Appointments will be till 31st March 1935, at least in the first instance. (8340).

12. TO BE LET.

1st Floor of Husaini Mahal, opposite Mazgaon Police Court, opposite Jafferhai Kanji, Phone No. 40348. (2339).

44. MEDICAL.

Skinboone Lotion cures promptly Hongkong Foot, Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Dhoobie's Itch, Barber's Itch, Blisters on fingers, toes, etc. Won't stain clothes, At Kemp and Co., Akberally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry and Co., Monji Vishram, Thomson and Taylor, etc. (7790).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Unique Opportunity for English Education.—Well-built, cool, quiet airy and furnished Hostel, and School Building, facing the sea. Charges per student per month including boarding, lodging, medical and school fees are as under:—I to III Rs. 14; IV to V Rs. 15; VI Rs. 16 and VII Rs. 17. Concession granted to the poor on merits. Few Vacancies. Apply sharp to the Principal, K. D. High School, Chinchani, Dist. Thana. (8314).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted influential and energetic Agents to introduce our Premium Bond scheme and earn a decent income. Very liberal terms. Apply enclosing 3/4 anna stamp, City Bank of Eastern India, Ltd., Aligarh. (2342).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents throughout Bombay Presidency for selling English School Books published by Indian Publishing House (Madras). Apply Express Book Service, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate. (2357).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Ratchur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bewada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Cantur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Onco, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Aime, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganganat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

103. LIVE STOCK.

Clearance Sale of Poultry during Summer Season. Extremely reduced prices of Breeding Stock, White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Light Sussex, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Australorps, etc. Send for our Sale Circular. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11E, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Vegetable seeds and garden novelty plants, dwarf coccinut plants which bear fruits within eighteen months and onward. Seedless pineapple. Seedless orange ask for catalogue. Amin Nursery near Congress House, Bombay 4. (2358)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	 Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	 Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	 Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent		
Insertions	 Rs. 3-8-0	
Motusill Advertisers are re-		

quested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified Indians for the post of Deputy Chief Store Keeper in the Main Stores of THE TATA IRON & STEEL WORKS AT JAMSHEDPUR.

1. Applicants must have good educational qualifications and previous experience of Store-keeping. An Indian Engineer with knowledge of Electrical and Mechanical Stores will be preferred.

2. Age thirty to forty years. 3. Salary will be Rs. 500 per month according to qualifications less 5 per cent. cut as long as it is in force. Higher salary will be considered for men of exceptional qualifications.

4. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months, and may eventually be called upon to take charge of the Department if found suitable.

Applications stating age, qualifications together with previous testimonials should be addressed to:—THE GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., P.O. Jamshedpur, via Tatanagar, B.N.Ry. and must be delivered on or before the 15th May, 1934. 8356.

SHA HURGOVAN ANANDJI DESAI'S FREE BOARDING INSTITUTION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 26th May, 1934, from High Caste Hindu Students, who have passed their School Leaving Examination or its equivalent or such other Examinations as would qualify them for prosecuting their studies further in Technical subjects at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or the subjects of Commerce, Science, Medicine, Veterinary Science and such subjects as are taught at the Bombay School of Art and who desire to prosecute their studies but cannot do so owing to want of means. Applications from those who want to study for the Arts Degree of the University are NOT invited this year.

As admission is refused after certain dates by various institutions and Colleges, applicants desiring to prosecute their studies in the Institutions and Colleges teaching the subjects mentioned above should submit their applications direct to the authorities concerned in due time and also apply this office on the prescribed form with an intimation whether admission has been granted or not.

Printed forms of applications can be had by sending an envelope containing applicant's full address with 1/4 annas postage or on personal application.

Applicant's are strictly forbidden from bringing any pressure or recommendation personally on the Trustees by letters or otherwise. Violation of this will be a disqualification.

MANILAL K. DESAI, B.A., LL.B., Secretary.

Sha Hurgovan Anandji Desai's Charities Trust, Office: Corner Pinjrapole Street, Bombay 4. 8352

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 45-47, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 18th May 1934 to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the annual report and accounts for 1933.
- (2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus.
- (3) To elect a Director in the place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., J.P., who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
- (4) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, B.A. LL.B., as a Director.
- (5) To elect an Auditor for 1934 and to fix his remuneration.
- (6) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

(By order of the Board), J. L. MEHTA, Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1934. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 11th May 1934 to 28th May 1934 both days inclusive.

The Dividend, if passed, will be paid in this Co.'s Office from 29th May 1934 between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on week days and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Co., on 11th May 1934. 8353

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. MAHADEO GOPINATH JOSHI has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Eugene Miranda, Robert Miranda and William Miranda the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Paul Miranda deceased.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Dadar in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 square yards or thereabouts the actual area to be fixed on measurement which forms part of a large piece of land and which large piece is registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 14/1437 and 1/1437 and 1437 and Cadastral Survey No. 298 and 297 of Mahim Division and which large Plot of land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 4229, 4229 (1-2) and 4228 (2) and Street Nos. 590-588A-589A and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors agreed to be sold to Dadaji Gopinath Joshi, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors agreed to be sold to Ramchandra Wasudeo Joshi, on or towards the East by a proposed 40 feet road (now under construction) and on or towards the West by a proposed 15 feet public passage.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1934. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Purchaser's Attorneys. 8357.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. VASUDEO VISHNU KIRTANE has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Eugene Miranda, Robert Miranda, and William Miranda the proving executors of the last Will and Testament of Paul Miranda deceased.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Dadar in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts the actual area to be fixed on measurement which forms part of a large piece of land and which large piece is registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1426 and Cadastral Survey No. 294 of Mahim Division and which large Plot of land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 4224 and 4226 and Street Nos. 585 and 587 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors agreed to be sold to Dadaji Gopinath Joshi, on or towards the East by a proposed 40 feet road (now under construction) and on or towards the West by a proposed 15 feet public passage.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1934. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Purchaser's Attorneys. 8358.

MYSORE TOOTH PASTE

5 Rs. a tube from:—RAMANALY EBAHAHM & CO., Princess St., BOMBAY.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. DADAJI GOPINATH JOSHI has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Eugene Miranda, Robert Miranda and William Miranda, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Paul Miranda deceased.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 46, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure situate, lying and being at Dadar, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 (two hundred and seventy-five only) square yards or thereabouts the actual area to be fixed on measurement which forms part of a large piece of land and which large piece is registered in the Office of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1A/1437, 1/1437, 1437, 1426 and 294 of Mahim Division and which large Plot of land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 4229, 4229 (1-2), 4228 (2), 4224 and 4226 and Street Nos. 590, 588, 588A, 589A, 585 and 587 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors agreed to be sold to Mahadeo Gopinath Joshi, on or towards the East by a proposed 40 feet road (now under construction) and on or towards the West by a proposed 15 feet public passage.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1934. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Purchaser's Attorneys. 8359

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership existing between MR. MAHOMED HUSSEIN HUSSEINALI KHAMBATY and our client MR. ABDUL KADAR HOSEIN ALI KHAMBATY, in the business carried on in the firm, name and style of Messrs. H. A. Khambaty & Co. has been DISSOLVED on the 21st day of April, 1934, and Mr. Mahomed Hussein Husseinali Khambaty has retired from the said firm of Messrs. H. A. Khambaty & Co. and the said business with all its rights and liabilities solely belongs to Mr. Abdul Kadar Hussein Khambaty and the said retiring partner Mr. Mahomed Hussein Husseinali Khambaty has nothing to do in any way and in any manner with the said business of Messrs. H. A. Khambaty & Co. or the assets thereof.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1934. MAHIMTURA & CO., 8355

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

129, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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YOUTH HAS NO DOUBTS ABOUT TO-MORROW

Planning Is A Word Of Power

Paris is still a centre of thought. There, perhaps better than anywhere else in the world, you can learn what the youth of the day is thinking. The city has lost none of its gifts of light and leadership any more than it has discarded the turbulence which made the "Nations" of the mediaeval university a perpetual threat to authority. Paris has been as excited over Stavisky as ever it was over Abelard, writes Mr. H. W. Le Prevost in "News Chronicle."

The Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques and the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales and the rest go on working out their belief that a trained mind and some command of relevant facts are valuable helps in the endless adventure of governing men. The students, as light-hearted as ever they were, steadfastly refused to be tricked or bullied out of the generosity of the old enthusiasms. Recently I had hundreds of heart-to-heart talks with Anglo-Saxon students and Latins and Teutons, Slavs and Semites and Hindus, Celts and Mongols, and Negroes, and I found everywhere the conviction that the day has arrived when the community can mobilise every resource, moral and material for constructive services for the common good.

Planning is for youth a word of power. But youth is equally sure that the local plan cannot succeed otherwise than by fitting it into its right place in the world plan. The nation is completed by the League of Nations.

STRENGTHEN THE LEAGUE
What, indeed, surprised me most was the general acceptance of the League as a necessary part of the new world order. The legend that ardent youth has nothing but contempt for Geneva has been repeated so often with an intimidating clamour that it has come to pass unchallenged. Its currency is undeserved. Criticism of the League there is, pointed criticism which frequently rises into passionate denunciation. But the conclusion is always a call to strengthen the League, not to discard it.

The problem, said an Italian lad, is how to make the best of life. Death cannot be the answer. War is a stupidity as well as a crime. You are fitting a puzzle together; half way through you lose patience, and fling it down and break some of the pieces; then you have to start again, and it is more difficult than ever. Violence is always futile and a confession of failure.

What would the Duke say to that? Dear old Musso, he grinned affectionately. He wouldn't understand; he was too far behind the times.

Such, I found, was the prevailing view of dictators. If they could have heard, only an utter disbeliever would have prevented them from being much more

surprised than I was, and a hundred times more shocked.

But the fact is not doubtful. It adds a further touch of absurdity to those fussy, flamboyant little figures, and even gives them a pathetic air. They hurry and gesticulate and shout, introducing the future, whose inspired architects they claim to be. And all the while the future waits for the quaint survivals, amusing for the moment but over-dilatory to accept their superannuation and disappear.

Occasional young Russians admitted that the Soviet system in its present form could not continue. The old men thought it permanent because in their attempts to read the forward horizon they were captivated and deceived by the reflections of the past.

DICTATORS, THE LEAST FREE
Young Germans elaborately supplied the theory. Free from storm troopers, and political police, and Press censorship, they put a candid valuation on Adolf Hitler. Of all statesmen dictators were the least free to decide any question on its merits. At every step they had to conciliate mob prejudices and enlist mob passions. Hitler's thinking was a rag-bag of nineteenth-century catch-words with his anti-Semitism, his Nordic mythology and his warrior hero.

At the same time, the dictator served a pressing actual purpose. Confusedly, perhaps, the people felt an urgent, vital need; and confusedly the dictator set himself to supply it. Mussolini, Hitler, Stalin (and Roosevelt, interjected a young American) were alike in this. They all sought to mobilise every resource of the community in a common organised effort to attain a common object. They might belong to yesterday, but they were throwing open the door to to-morrow.

About to-morrow Youth has no doubts. It is to be peace, not war. Man's life might be so rich and spacious and happy. Too often it is so poor and narrow and miserable. There are more than enough difficulties to conquer without men wasting their strength fighting one another.

The individual, the young man in Paris argued, is best able to develop his powers if he is a good citizen. A nation will benefit in the same way by being a loyal member of the society of nations.

To my protest that such views were not typical, a young Chinese retorted: "Your newspapers have made a sensational out of recent speeches and votes at the Oxford Union. But they have not understood their importance. Intelligent young men and women everywhere think the same. In China we intend first to restore peace in our own country and then to prevent a war in the Pacific."

ARRESTED AFTER ONE YEAR

Police Trace Accused Wanted On Murder Charge

More than a year after the crime was committed a Muslim was arrested on Monday on a charge of attempted murder of a co-religionist. The accused was produced before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday by the Nagpada Police who applied for his remand to police custody.

In their application the police stated that Ladanphan Niaz Ahmed, the accused and Usman Kalia were on inimical terms for a long time due to a boy who was living with the accused running away and staying with Kalia. It appears that at about 7 p.m. on January 8, last year, while Kalia was going along the Duncan Road, the accused darted out from a lane with a knife in his hand and stabbed Kalia in the neck, head and face. After stabbing Kalia, the accused took to his heels and was not traced by the police. The victim of the assault was removed to hospital, where he was detained for treatment but recovered later.

On Monday evening the Nagpada police traced the whereabouts of the accused and arrested him. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to police custody till May 22.

The King and Queen will visit Glasgow at the end of September for the purpose of launching the new giant Cunard liner "Number 534". The Queen will perform ceremony of launching the vessel.

When launched, the Cusard Liner will be the largest, fastest and the most luxurious vessel afloat.

GOAN BOY CANED BRUTALLY

Serious Allegations Made Against Uncle

Allegations that he was severely caned by his maternal uncle because he did not pay proper attention to his lessons were made by twelve years old Goan boy before the Byculla Police, who were ordered by the Magistrate to remove the boy to the Children's Home.

It appears that the boy, Joseph Pinto, living with his maternal uncle Mr. E. J. D'Souza in Love Lane, was found weeping in the Victoria Gardens on Monday with wheel marks all over his body. Another Goan who noticed the boy in this condition, removed him to the Byculla Police Station, where the boy stated that he was beaten with a cane by his maternal uncle for not paying proper attention to his lessons. The boy refused to go to his Uncle as he was afraid he would be further assaulted. He stated that he wanted to go to Goa, where his mother lived.

The boy was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had 30 wheel marks and abrasions all over his body. He was treated and allowed to go.

The boy was produced before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, on Tuesday morning and the Magistrate ordered the boy to be sent to the Children's Home till proper arrangements were made for sending him to Goa.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED

Fifteen Persons Arrested At Dongri

The Dongri Police armed with a warrant from the Deputy Commissioner of Police raided a room at Khadak, Dongri on Monday night and arrested Yusuf Mohe-mad and 15 others under the Gaming Act.

The arrested persons were put up before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Tuesday and were ordered to be bailed out till the police complete their enquiries.

COMPETITION

What Do They Require

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This is a simple and a interesting competition. Each one of the twenty illustrations REQUIRES something. For instance illustration No. 1 (Watch) requires WINDING, and it is the correct answer. You have therefore to fill No. 5 of the clues given against No. 1 of illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple enough, the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES
1. After you have selected the right requirements for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."
2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post.
Your entries to

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Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.
(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.
(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.
(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 16th May 1934. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.
(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.
(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.
(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.
(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 24th May, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. MONEY | 5. WINDING | 9. STRING |
| 2. PICTURE | 6. FOOD | 10. ESCAPE |
| 3. KEY | 7. OIL | 11. VICTIM |
| 4. LOCK | 8. WATER | 12. KICK |

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 13. NOURISHMENT | 16. FREEDOM | 19. AIR |
| 14. CAUTION | 17. POLISHING | 20. CLEANING |
| 15. MILK | 18. DRIVER | |

ENTRY COUPON.

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.
1	5	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

TENNIS STAR COMMITTS SUICIDE Tragic Story Of Satoh

Mr. Jiro Satoh, Japan's ace tennis man in the 1934 Davis Cup, committed suicide Thursday night by jumping overboard from the Hakone Maru which was sailing through Malacca Strait en route to Europe, according to Nippon Dempo and Rengo. The ship left Singapore at 3 p.m. Thursday.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha head office here also received a similar report to-day from the captain of his ship.

The ship officials together with Mr. Satoh's companions, Hideo Nishimura, Jiro Yamagishi and Jiro Fujikura, searched the ship for several hours and discovered a note by Mr. Satoh which indicated his intention to commit suicide.

The report originally reached the Japan Tennis Association to-day but details are still unknown. Although earlier reports from Singapore stated that Satoh would return to Japan because of illness, it was learned later that he would continue on to Europe with the rest of his teammates.

The report also said that he was examined by a physician and as the result he decided to continue his journey.

When the Hakone Maru reached Singapore on Wednesday Satoh's health, which had shown signs of failing even before the departure, has taken a turn for the worse and that he will return to Japan, Rengo reported.

He was the best known of the four members of the team. Last year he defeated Jack Crawford, the Australian champion, in Davis Cup play after Australia had clinched the decision but lost to the Wimbledon semi-finals.

Satoh, always favorite with European crowds, was to make his fourth appearance for Japan.

He was 25 years old and his game was patterned after that of Henri Cochet. He capitalized steadiness was good volleyer, and had a powerful forehand.

Following the withdrawal of Mr. Ryusuke Nunoi, one of the mainstays at last year's Japanese team, Satoh was the only remaining player with Davis Cup experience and his services were badly needed to give Japan a chance to survive the encounter with Australia, her conqueror in last year's semi-final round of European zone play.

The Japanese Davis Cup delegation composed of Mr. Satoh, Mr. Jiro Yamagishi, Mr. Hideo Nishimura and Mr. Jiro Fujikura, left Kobe aboard the N. Y. K. liner Hakone Maru on March 22.

The Japan Tennis Association decided to make Mr. Ryuki Miki the playing captain of the Japanese team to the 1934 Davis Cup meet as a result of the suicide of Mr. Jiro Satoh. Other members of the team are Mr. Hideo Nishimura, Mr. Jiro Yamagishi and Mr. Jiro Fujikura.

The decision was reached at an urgent meeting of the association called at 1 p.m. Friday. At this meeting it was also decided to send Mr. Masanosuke Fukuda, secretary of the Kanto ranch of the association, to Singapore. Mr. Fukuda is scheduled to leave Yokohama aboard the Fushimi Maru on April 15.

Following the meeting, Mr. Hotta, chairman of the association said:

"The association has received telegrams from other members of the team, stating that Mr. Satoh had intimated his intention to resign from the membership of the team. They asked the association to persuade him to go on. Accordingly, the association tele-

graphed Mr. Satoh, requesting him to carry on.

FEELS RESPONSIBILITY

"At the time of his departure, Mr. Satoh's health was not very good. We were reassured of his good health by a letter received by Miss Sanae Okada four or five days ago, which he mailed from Shanghai. The action of Mr. Satoh, however, has caused the association to feel its responsibility for having asked Mr. Satoh to join the team without giving more careful consideration to his health.

"The association has already decided to send its representative to Singapore to take what measures are necessary. We have telegraphed a message of condolence to Mr. Satoh's family and as for the association, it intends to hold the funeral services in honor of the late player under its auspices but Mr. Satoh's family must be consulted in this connection.

"The association is greatly embarrassed by the incident. I believe that in order to prevent similar incident in the future, selection of members of such team must be considered more carefully.

"As regards the composition of the present team, we have decided to ask Mr. Ryuki Miki to assume the post of playing captain so that the team work may be conducted jointly by him with the co-operation of the three younger members. Mr. Nishimura, Mr. Yamagishi and Mr. Fujikura.

BROTHER INDIGNANT
Dissatisfaction mixed with indignation was expressed by Mr. Taro Satoh, elder brother of the late player, who hurried to Tokyo Friday evening from his home in Gumma prefecture, over the attitude taken by the Japan Tennis Association in forcing the late player to participate in the Davis Cup tournament disregarding his ill health.

"Even soldiers on the front," he said, "are sent back when they are sick. When Jiro desired to disembark at Singapore, I begged the association to cable urging him to continue his journey on the ground that it would hamper the raising by the association of funds necessary for the expedition. I cannot but regret that the association has failed to give consideration to Jiro's health."

"I have been told that the association has decided to dispatch Mr. Masanosuke Fukuda to Singapore, but I have declined it. If Mr. Fukuda is to travel for the purpose of recovering Jiro's body which is a hopeless task."

Mr. Hideo Nishimura, member of the Davis Cup team aboard the Hakone Maru cabled to Tokyo the content of Mr. Satoh's farewell note to Mr. Nishimura and Mr. Jiro Yamagishi, another Japanese Davis Cup member.

It reads: "I am sorry that instead of assisting you, I have been greatly assisted by you. I request that you three in co-operation with Mr. Miki, do more than I. I pray for your success."

FEARED HIS HEALTH
OSAKA, April 6.—Upon receipt of the news of Mr. Satoh's death, Mr. Takechi Harada, former Davis Cup player of Japan, said:

"I can only say that his death is a great loss to this nation. I noticed lack of control in his last game at Koshien. At the farewell banquet he showed signs of nervous debility, and was afraid of his health. His untimely death will surely be regretted by Messrs. Crawford, Austin, Perry and Vines, good rivals of the deceased,"—"Japan Times".

MUSLIMS AND PALESTINE

Khilafat Committee President Submits Memorandum To Viceroy

MADRAS, May 8.

Syed Murtuza, M.L.A., President of the Central Khilafat Committee, recently forwarded a memorandum to the Viceroy on the Palestine question on behalf of 60 Muslim leaders from all over India representing the Central Legislature, the Provincial Councils, All Muslim Associations and other leaders, and every shade of opinion who are united on the Palestine question.

Maulana Shaikat Ali, General Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee, and the President had made preliminary arrangements to form a deputation to wait on the Viceroy, but His Excellency could not receive the deputation for want of time.

He was, however, pleased to inform the President of the Com-

ACCIDENT TO CAPT. WYATT'S PLANE

Pilot's Injury Not Serious

MAYMYO, May 7.

In connection to the accident to Captain Wyatt's plane it now transpires that the injuries sustained by his pilot, Captain Douglas, are not serious. He has sustained a bad gash on the head and is reported to be progressing in the British military hospital. As the machine has been badly damaged arrangements are being made to dismantle it and send it to Rangoon. Captain Wyatt left by car for Mandalay from where he will entrain for Rangoon.—A. P.

mittee that he would gladly represent the case of the deputation to the Secretary of State for India and through him to the Secretary of State for Colonies during his forthcoming visit to England, whereupon the memorandum mentioned above was submitted.—A. P.



Under the leadership of Mansingh and Anansingh, wrestling teachers of the Matunga Vyayam Shala, six students of the Shala, Sarad Maheshwari, Dashrath Mishra, Meghpusia, Bavla, Solanki and Chowna, started on Monday evening on a 1,000-miles tour on cycles.

COUNTY CRICKET SCORES

**Yorkshire Ahead Of
M. C. C. In First
Innings**

LONDON, May 7.

The following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—Kent 273 and 133 (Eastman 3 for 23) vs. Essex 244 (Pearce 63, Lewis 8 for 58); Northamptonshire 124 and 138 for 8 vs. Middlesex 220 (Hendren 50, Eathorn 82); Lancashire 337 for 3, declared (Watson 128, Iddon 121 not out) vs. Derby 115 (Sibbie 6 for 44); Glamorgan won by an innings and 92 runs—Glamorgan 352 vs. Surrey 113 (Clay 6 for 33, E. Davis 4 for 29) and following on 147 (Hobbs 62, Clay 6 for 51).

Sussex 337 (W. Cornford 72, Hammond 61), Hampshire 118 (J. Cornford 6 for 29) and following on 84 for 2.

Somerset 156, Notts 232 (Walker 79, G. V. Gunn 57), Somerset (second innings) 83 for 2. (F. Lee 52 not out).

Yorkshire 410, M. C. C. 333, (Allen 68, Wyatt 132), Yorkshire (second innings) 14 for no loss.

Worcester 299, Oxford 377 (Walker 118, Mitchell 69, Moss 50.—Reuter).

LARWOOD WALKS OFF FIELD

**Swelling Develops Under
Left Foot**

LONDON, May 7.

Larwood walked off during Somerset's innings. He said he was going to rest as a slight swelling had developed under his left foot. The incident has not caused any concern and Larwood is unperturbed.

Watson's chief hits were one six and eight 4's, while Iddon hit once over the rails and six times to the boundary. Watson and Iddon added 199 in three hours for the third wicket. Iddon was m/sed at fifteen. He scored at a fast rate putting together 121 runs in 106 minutes.

Kent appear to have found a new bowler in Lewis, a slow left-hander. He took his first 5 wickets as the cost of 13 runs, Chapman, who is probably Wyatt's chief rival for the English captaincy if he strikes form, was one of Eastman's victims. He scored only two runs.

Wyatt made a bid for England's captaincy with 132 against the champions after a narrow escape from being run out before he had commenced scoring. Later he gave a nice display executing cuts and leg-hits. In partnership with Allen he added 125 in 105 minutes for the third wicket.

On a rain damaged wicket Clay's slow-medium deliveries were very effective. He caught Hobbs in the leg-trap in Surrey's first innings for 17. Hobbs left Clay severely alone in the second innings when he gave a display of a great variety of strokes, noticeably pretty cuts and pulls. In a stay of 105 minutes he hit six 4's. He was out, mistiming a pull from E. Davies.

ZAMINDARS ARRESTED

KARACHI, May 8.

The Tharparkar District Police have arrested thirteen persons, including three prominent zamindars, in connection with the recent riot in Khilpo village between two factions of agriculturists.—A. P.

The three men who were arrested in connection with the Shilpur bomb outrage, were placed before a magistrate and remanded pending further enquiry.

Indian Football Team For Africa Will Play Two Matches In Bombay

The Western India Football Association, in collaboration with the Indian Football League, has arranged two matches with the Indian Football Team for Africa, to be played on the Cooperage, on Monday and Tuesday next.

The first match will be against an Indian XI selected from the teams playing in the Indian Football League and the Nakharni Cup Tournament and the second against a Military XI selected from the Military teams stationed in Bombay.

It is understood that sixty per cent. of the gate-receipts, after deducting the expenses, will be paid to the Touring Team and the rest will be shared equally by the W. I. F. A. and the Indian League.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS DRAW WITH THE REST

A trial match to help the selection of the Military Team was arranged between the Sherwood Foresters and the Rest, and came off on Tuesday evening on the Cooperage. The Rest was practically the Gunners' side with the exception of Bradbury, the left-back. The game ended in a draw, each side scoring twice in the first half of the game.

The second half proved totally harder for both sides. An innovation in the match was that all the players, with the exception of the goalkeepers, were numbered from 1 to 20. It certainly helped to pick out the players easily.

SHERWOODS NOT IN TRIM

The Sherwood Foresters did not play up to their reputation. In fact, the Rest had the better of the exchanges, especially in the second half. Were the Rest forwards a little more accurate in their shooting, the result might have been altogether different. The Infantry, quintette, however, combined better. But in Bradbury, in the second line of defence, they found a great stumbling block. He was responsible for some marvellous clearances.

THE REST BEGIN WELL

The Rest commenced the game in a splendid fashion and within five minutes from the start they drew first blood through Havelot, their outside left. But the Foresters did not take long to equalise. After a couple of abortive attempts, Dale, their brilliant inside-left, put his side on level

MENINGITIS ACTIVE IN BARODA

**Schools Closed Earlier
For Vacation**

BARODA, May 8.

Notwithstanding the enforcement of protective measures against the spread of cerebro-spinal fever in the Baroda State, the epidemic has caused two deaths at Baroda and has been causing occasional mortality at Kadi. At Patan, too, some patients developed characteristic symptoms of meningitis, which afflicted three patients at Sidhpur, who however gradually recovered.

As a measure of safety, all the schools in the Mehana District were closed for summer holidays from to-day instead of from May 15 as heretofore. At Mehana, Visnagar, Patan and Chanasma, where the danger from epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis was more imminent, the schools were enclosed five days earlier than elsewhere.—United Press.

The Gauhati Congress workers at a recent meeting, discussed the situation created by Gandhiji's statement, and have decided to abide by his decision to suspend the civil disobedience movement.

LEICESTER MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

LONDON, May 8.

The match between Leicestershire and Australians which commenced on Saturday at Leicester, resulted in a draw to-day. The following are the final scores:—

Leicester 152 and 263 for 9 wickets.

Australians 368 for 5 wickets.

Resumption of the third and last day's play in the match between Leicestershire and the Australians was made to-day in showery weather. The wicket was good. After adding nine runs to the last total the Dawson-Armstrong partnership was separated, the latter player being out l.b.w. to O'Reilly for seven (44/2).

Berry joined Dawson and the pair carried the score to 80 for no further loss, Dawson batting 39, Berry batting 12, when rain intervened and no more play was possible till lunch.

NEEDS OF POOR PARSIS Good Housing And Proper Education

APPEAL TO LEADERS OF COMMUNITY

The following letter has been circulated to leaders of the Parsi Community:—

May we request you kindly to devote your attention to the following and give your opinion and suggestions on the same? About two years ago Mr. Marikham made his report to the Sir Ratan Tata Trustees and the community had the opportunity of hearing the pros and cons on the subject. To-day the following facts stare us in the face. With anxious thought, however, the leaders of the community can certainly find a solution.

SOME FACTS.

1. To-day, unbelievable as it may seem, the fact is that 1200 Parsi families live in the city of Bombay, each family in one single room only.

2. Out of these 1,200 families, 600 families live not only in one room, but also "cook their food" in the same one room too.

3. In spite of doles, a good many Parsi families live on starvation diet.

4. The recent closing of 32 mills in Bombay, have thrown out of job hundreds of men, who in spite of all their willingness to work, are unable to get any employment. We know of instances in which the families of some of them live on one meal a day.

5. The yearly addition of third-class graduates, add to the number of unemployed because they are absolutely flooded out by double graduates from Madras and other Provinces, who are ready to serve at Rs. 75 per month and less.

6. The exodus of the sons of our Parsi agriculturists in Gujarat, to Bombay swells the unemployed class, degenerates them and is likely to end the useful and healthy agricultural class of our community.

7. In the complete absence of female education of the right type, talented girls have to go to boys' colleges, study subjects unsuitable to them, have no chance to apply their gifts and talents appropriately, and sometimes take the risk of becoming misfits in life. With the right sort of female education of the highest type, they can be most worthy members of our community.

8. In the absence of co-ordination, our best talents are not without proper opportunities for their talents and specialised training.

Re 1 & 2. Thanks to our various building schemes and charities, especially of Sir Ness and Sir Cusruv Wadia, the middle class is comparatively well-provided with good homes. But the facilities for the lower middle class, and specially the poor class, are extremely inadequate, as proved by the 1200 families living in one-room tenements in Bombay to-day. It is suggested that:

(a) By public appeal, a special fund may be started immediately, the Parsi Panchayat and our big Parsi Trusts also allocating certain amounts for the same.

(b) And build immediately healthy tenements at very cheap rates for the relief of this crying need.

Re 3 & 4. For the relief of the unemployed and those living on starvation diet, the following remedies may be suggested:

(a) Opening of an Industrial Home for men on a large scale, in co-operation with the present Parsi Hoonarsala or otherwise, where every man willing to work might get a living wage and get a good feed. It is impossible to make such an Institution paying for some years to come, but just as doles are given, the moneys expended may be considered as donations. This will preserve the self-respect of the man receiving help, because they work for it until they can secure some employment and get settled down in life.

(b) For women and girls, the Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Home so well conducted, should for at least two or three years, be sufficiently financed to admit every woman or girl willing to work and seeking admission.

(c) The N. M. Wadia's Women's Home, newly started, may also be turned into a home for the homeless, where any girl seeking shelter and food should get it immediately and work for it, preferably at the Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute.

Re 5. The suggested remedy for this is, to help only brilliant or promising boys to have college education and divert the ordinary type, who can at best get only a third class, to a Central Industrial School, to be started at some healthy centre like Poona.

Re 6. The remedy for this is a good Agricultural School of our own in a central place in Guja-

rat, where mainly our agricultural class exists, as for instance at Navsari. Many agriculturists in Gujarat have expressed their wish that if their boys were trained up in such a school, their lands would be preserved in their families and Parsi character and traditions in their sons. This would prevent the exodus of the boys of the agriculturists to the cities and thus preserve our very useful and healthy agricultural class. Everywhere in Europe there are schools of this type for this very purpose, and an expert from Denmark, famous for its trained agricultural class, can help us considerably.

Re 7. The remedy for this would be a Female College or Ladies Academy, where with best available education in literature, general culture and character-building, all useful knowledge for ladies, including a complete course of domestic science, may be given. The brilliant students may be prepared on University lines too, to enter the teaching or medical profession. The rest may be prepared to take their right place in society as the cultured heads of their homes and families, and worthy members of their community and country.

Re 8. The remedy suggested is what is adopted everywhere in England viz. the formation of a Board of Employers, who usually employ especially trained men. Such a Central Bureau, from time to time, would let the Parsi Panchayat and our big Trusts know their present and future requirements. The latter then may give specialised training to those brilliant students whom they help by scholarships and thus supply the wants of the Employers, as well as find immediate employment for their own scholars.

We have already well-provided institutions like our orphanages and various charitable schools. Since the war, the system of education in Europe has changed very considerably and fundamentally. The qualified heads and teachers of our institutions above referred to, may be sent for to Europe for specialized training in their own line, or an expert may be sent for to teach them here and put all our institutions on modern lines, to enable the excellent material which we possess to be trained up in the right and up-to-date methods of to-day.

These are tentative suggestions and your views on the subject are requested.

Your reply may be sent as early as possible, care of the last undersigned, at 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NAYABAI RATAN TATA,
HAMBABI J. K. MEHTA,
JEHANIR K. B. MEHTA,
D. J. IRANI.

Montessori Invited To Calcutta

CALCUTTA, May 8.

It is understood that both the Calcutta Corporation and the Calcutta University have extended invitations to Doctor Maria Montessori, the great Italian Educationist to come to Calcutta in December next and deliver a course of lectures on the principle and applications of a new system of education.

It is further learnt that the honorarium was settled at Rs. 2,000, the University and the Corporation each contributing Rs. 1,000.

It may be recalled that, in the first week of April a unique gathering known as the Montessori Congress was held at Rome in which educationists representing 17 nations of the world participated for discussing the Montessori system of education.—United Press.

WHEN FEDERATION COMES

**Gift Of The Gab Will Rule,
Says Mr. Rathnaswamy**

MADRAS, May 8.

The Young Men's Indian Association Parliament of Madras was prorogued by Mr. M. Rathnaswamy, M.A. (Cant.) Bar-at-Law, a member of the Public Services Commission. In the course of his prorogation address Mr. Rathnaswamy said that in the coming days of democracy in India the art of public speaking will attain an importance which it did not have all along. "Speaking well must be the result of thinking," the speaker said, and according to him "think soundly" was the fruit of honest and patient reading.

The function was attended by Mr. Justice Pakenham Walsh, President of the Y.M.C.A.—United Press.

HORNIMAN OBJECTS TO ADJOURNMENT

Alleges Police "Manoeuvring"

"I Am Ready To Prove Right Now I Was Not There For Gambling"

Dramatic scenes were witnessed in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday when the police made an application for an adjournment of the sensational case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman and 123 persons were put up on a charge of gaming and being found in a place used for the purpose of gaming.

Mr. B. G. Horniman vigorously protested and demanded the rejection of the application. He pointed out that he had not been informed of the charge under which he had been arrested nor had he been acquainted with the nature of the warrant under which the raid had been carried out. He demanded the production of the warrant.

MAGISTRATE ADJOURNS SENSATIONAL "GAMBLING" CASE

PRODUCE THE WARRANT.

The Magistrate asked the officer to produce the warrant but Deputy Inspector Karnik stated that the warrant was in the police station. "Send for it" said the Magistrate.

Mr. Horniman requested the court to take serious notice of the dereliction of duty on the part of the officer who had calmly stated that he had come to the court to ask for a remand without a warrant.

When after an interval the warrant was produced, Mr. Horniman after perusing it said: "On the face of it the warrant is bad and does not comply with the provisions of the law. But I do not want it to be supposed that I want this case to collapse at the outset on any technical ground. I want it to continue

for very good reasons as I shall reveal as the case goes on."

Mr. Horniman also took a preliminary objection to what he described as the police "manoeuvring" to bring the case on the board of the Chief Presidency Magistrate after consultation in the police station. In the ordinary course this case should have gone up for trial before the Third Presidency Magistrate. I do not wish it to be understood by this observation of mine that I have no confidence in this court. That does not arise.

But I do say that I have "a just and reasonable apprehension that there must be some motive which prompted the police to go out of their way to bring this case before Your Worship. The Police should not be allowed to pick and choose as they like, and I therefore submit that Your Worship

should direct that this case should be sent back to the Magistrate who had first taken cognisance of it."

OBJECTION TO ADJOURNMENT
Objecting to the granting of an adjournment Mr. Horniman stated that the police had had ample time at their disposal to investigate the case and as a matter of fact they should have been ready with the evidence last Monday but now they had already had eight more days. "I do not know for what other reason the police want time unless it be to concoct evidence and frame up a case."

Mr. Fazul Khairaz, appearing for Mr. S. Raghavan, Secretary to Mr. Horniman addressing the court said that he supported in its entirety the contentions raised by Mr. B. G. Horniman and he strongly opposed any postponement being granted and also demanded inspection of the panchnama which he said he was entitled to have immediately.

Mr. Nanumal Narandas, one of the accused told the Magistrate that out of the 124 people he was the only man who was handcuffed because the police became infuriated when he demanded the inspection of the warrant under which he was arrested and a receipt for the property they had taken from his person.

Another accused interrupted the proceedings and created a scene by saying aloud that the police had been extorting monies from them for every little act and asked the Magistrate when this kind of "zulum" was going to end. The Magistrate warned him and told him that he would be charged for Contempt of Court if he did not behave himself.

In the end the Magistrate granted the application for remand.

He also acceded to an application by Mr. Horniman for reduction of his bail of Rs. 500 in cash and agreed to accept bail in his own recognizances. A similar application was made and granted in the case of Mr. S. Raghavan.

DETAILED PROCEEDINGS

It took over half an hour for the court clerk to call out all the names of the accused. The court room was crowded by spectators.

Deputy Inspector Karnik then stepped in the witness box to make an application for the adjournment of the case.

Mr. Horniman: Will Your Worship please ask the officer to speak up, because although I am standing so near I can't hear him.

Magistrate: He wants a further remand of those who are in custody and extension of the bail period of those who are released on bail and he wants to make further investigations in the case. Mr. Horniman: I have several objections to make before the remand application is granted. In the first place I want to know what I am charged with which has not yet been communicated to me.

The Magistrate: I find you are charged under section 5 of the Gaming Act. I suppose you were found in a place used for the purpose of gaming.

Mr. Horniman: That was never communicated to me hitherto and I am entitled to know it. In the second place I am going to ask your worship to transfer the case back to the file of the Third Presidency Magistrate. I can see no reason for the police having obtained the first remand in the third court to have brought up this case before Your Worship. I wish it to be understood that it is not a question whether I have confidence in Your Worship's court or not. But I do know that the police have gone out of their way and manoeuvred to bring this case up to another court and naturally I have have apprehensions that the police have good reasons for doing so. In the natural course of events the Third Presidency Magistrate having taken cognisance of the case, the police should have taken up the case to that court.

Discussion In Station
Another apprehension created in my mind is that at the time of giving bail an open conversation took place between the officer in charge of this case and a Sub-Inspector as to before which Magistrate the case should come. After discussion it was decided that the case should be taken up on Tuesday May 8, I do not know for what reason.

I strongly submit that the police ought to be made to follow the usual procedure and not be allowed to pick and choose the Magistrate for trying a particular case. But my apprehension is that it may be that the police have their own peculiar reasons for acting in this manner.

"Why Do They Want Time"

Referring to the merits on which the application for remand was made by the Police

Mr. Horniman in objecting stated that no grounds had been advanced as to why they wanted a further adjournment nor had they placed before the Court the results of their investigations during the past 8 days. As a matter of fact the police could have been ready with their case on Monday last when they placed the accused before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the Third Presidency Magistrate, but, instead, they applied for a remand of eight days during which they proposed to make investigations.

"They now come here and make a further application also for the purpose of investigation without disclosing anything against the accused so far. I do not know therefore why they want this time unless it be to concoct evidence and frame up a case. As I shall be able to prove when this case comes up for hearing."

Continuing Mr. Horniman said the police had an easy task in presenting the case as the Gaming Act produced a presumption of guilt of the arrested persons. The onus was on the arrested persons to prove that they were not there for the purpose of gaming.

Magistrate: I think you are wrong. The Act presumes that you are guilty unless it is made to appear otherwise.

Mr. Horniman: I am perfectly well acquainted with what the Act says.

Continuing he said his contention was that it was for the accused to prove to the satisfaction of the court that they were not there for the purpose of gaming. The police, on the other hand, had an easy task. They had only to arrest.

"So far as I am concerned," said Mr. Horniman, "I am ready to prove right now that I was not there for the purpose of gaming and why should I have to wait to oblige the police. If an adjournment was granted it was putting to a great hardship a very large number of people who had been arrested under circumstances of a peculiar kind."

Forgot The Warrant
"I am perfectly prepared to go on with the case now and the police also should be prepared to go on with the case," continued Mr. Horniman. "There is no justification whatever for a postponement."

"I further say that before this remand application is granted, I am going to ask the officer who executed the warrant, that he shall produce the warrant in order that we may inspect it here. I am entitled to an inspection of the warrant."

The Magistrate asked Deputy Inspector Karnik to produce the warrant.

Mr. Karnik: The warrant is in the police station. (Laughter).

Mr. Horniman: I ask Your Worship to take very serious notice of the dereliction on the part of the officer who has come to court without the warrant on which the raid was carried out. My experience in that police station has been such and the treatment that has been meted out to others suggests that those police officers are capable of doing anything.

The Magistrate: "Send an officer and get the warrant." Mr. Horniman: I also want inspection of the panchnama which has also been denied to me.

The Magistrate: You will be given every facility for your defence.

Inspection of Panchnama.
Mr. Fazul Khairaz instructed by Mr. E. J. Blem, and Mr. Chhelsanker D. Vyas appearing for Mr. S. Raghavan, second accused, stated that he agreed in its entirety the contentions and issues raised by Mr. Horniman and he was in full agreement that the case should not be adjourned.

Mr. Horniman interposing said that Mr. Fazul Khairaz was now appearing for accused No. 2 and not for No. 3, as accused No. 1 has mysteriously disappeared from the charge sheet. (Laughter). The whole order was thus changed.

The Magistrate made inquiries of Mr. Karnik as to what had happened to accused No. 1. Mr. Karnik stated that he was there but his order had been changed. Mr. Fazul Khairaz said that the accused were entitled to an inspection of the panchnama to enable the accused to know the materials on which the case had been built and because he wanted to cross-examine witnesses based on the panchnama. He also urged the court to ask the police officer to disclose the result of his investigations during the past 8 days before an adjournment was granted.

Chorus of Protests.
Mr. Chhelsanker D. Vyas appearing on behalf of some of the other accused also opposed an adjournment.

The Magistrate then asked whether any of the other accused had any objection to the adjournment of the case. There was

immediately a chorus of protests against the adjournment, some of them wanted to return to their native place while others wanted to go out on business.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.
The Magistrate then directed Mr. Karnik to make inquiries and to release those persons against whom the charge could not be substantiated and if it was found necessary to place them before the court.

The Magistrate then passed orders. He observed: In this case the police apply for an adjournment of the case on the ground that they wish to make further investigations. It is a reasonable application because there are 124 accused persons and it is impossible for the police to investigate into the offence of each of these accused in so short a time. In the usual course they have to look into the books and papers and I do not think the application is unreasonable. As to the allegation made by No. 1 regarding the placing of the case on my file.

Mr. Horniman: I have made no allegations. Your Worship, I spoke of my apprehensions.

The Magistrate: The objection raised by No. 1 for putting up the case before me are not well founded. I suppose the usual procedure of the police is to put up the accused before any court on the day following the arrest. It is not a question of choosing any court. As it often happens that the accused persons are put up for remand in a particular court and their cases are taken up in a different court. The allegations made by accused No. 1 against the police are not well-founded.

For these reasons the Magistrate adjourned the case to May 22.

Warrant Challenged
At this stage Mr. Karnik produced the warrant which was handed to Mr. Horniman for inspection. After perusing the warrant Mr. Horniman said:

"Your Worship on the face of it, this warrant is bad and does not comply with the provisions of the law. It is very generally and vaguely worded."

Magistrate: There may be something in what you say Mr. Horniman. But at the moment I am not trying the case. There is a High Court judgment in which an open ground with a roof was held to be a gaming house. However for the present we will not go into that. Mr. Horniman: I do not want it to be supposed that I want this case to collapse at the very start due to any technical flaw. I want it to go on for very good reasons.

Mr. Horniman then made an application for a drastic reduction of the amount furnished as bail by him. The Magistrate ordered the cancellation of the bail of Rs. 500 cash and agreed to release him on his executing a personal bond. Mr. S. Raghavan was also given the same facility. Both were directed to make a written application.

What The Warrant Says
The warrant which was produced in court purports to be issued under Section 6 of the Bombay Gaming Act and authorises a search of the locality described as follows:

"Old Sutta Gully upto the gate of Indo-Foreign Cotton Association and about 15 feet towards the small gate leading to Vithalwadi and with its junction with Sheikh Memon Street."

On the ground that there are reasons to suspect that the place so described is being used as a common gaming house. The warrant also authorises the arrest of all persons found thereon.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING

Saar Plebiscite & Bolivia Dispute On Agenda

The Council of the League of Nations which is to meet on Monday the 14th of May under the chairmanship of the Representative of Portugal will consider various political problems, such as the report of the Commission of five sent to Chaco to deal with the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay; the dispute between Columbia and Peru; a report on the problems raised by the provisions regarding the Plebiscite in the territory of the Saar; and the request of the Government of Liberia for assistance.

Other subjects coming up for consideration will be the settlement of the Assyrian Community of Iraq in Brazil, the delimitation of the frontiers between Syria and Lebanon and Palestine; the petitions from the German minority in Poland; and the draft convention for the suppression of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

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It is Coming Out Shortly

Labour Leaders Discharged

Twenty-One Mills Open But Workers Are Not Going In

With intensive picketing of chawls maintained by the Strike Committee, the Bombay Textile Strike situation remained very much the same on Monday.

Except for occasional clashes between strikers and black-legs the Mill Area was calm.

The millowners report that 21 mills are kept open but many of them have a meagre attendance.

Cases of stone throwing occurred near the Century, Mayer Sassoon and Pralhad Mills. Police intervention, however prevented any serious developments.

The DeLisle Road Police are making investigations into the allegations made by the G.I.P. Railway workers residing in the Umer Haji Ahmed Chawl that some Parsi clerks of the Century Mills rushed in a body into the Chawl and assaulted some of the inmates.

It is stated that the provocation for this behaviour on the part of the clerks was that some strikers throw some stones at them while entering the Mill on Tuesday morning. They allege that the stones came from the direction of the Chawl, where, however no strikers reside.

There was picketing in front of the Crown, Mysore, Standard and Satya Mills.

LABOUR LEADERS DISCHARGED

No Case Against Them, Says Dadar Magistrate

When the case against Messrs. K K Menon, Kondvikar and A N Shetty, came up for hearing before Mr. M A F Coelho, Magistrate, Dadar, Mr. Velkar, appearing for the prosecution, submitted that there were no sufficient grounds for placing the accused on charge-sheet, that an order from the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the discharge of the accused had been received to-day and the accused might be discharged.

The Magistrate, accordingly, ordered the accused to be discharged.

All the three Labour leaders, it will be remembered, were arrested on charges of collecting, organising and forming a meeting at Hararwala Chawl on or prior to April 26.

30 SUSPECTS CHARGED

Police Allege Intimidation And Incendiarism

Nearly 30 persons, arrested during the past two or three days as a sequel to the fires in the

Spring Mills and stray street incidents, were put up before Mr. M A F Coelho, Magistrate, Dadar Court on Monday.

With the exception of eight men arrested for alleged stone-throwing all were remanded to jail custody.

All these are either labour leaders or volunteers and are charged with intimidation, assault, unlawful assembly and abetment thereof.

The allegations against the leaders and volunteers are that they intimidated black-legs on Kala Chowki Road and another group assaulted the head-jobber of the Spring Mill.

The majority of arrests are based upon suspicion and these were arrests effected as sequel to the fire reported to have originated itself and blazed forth in the Slubbing Department of the Spring Mill.

Rechan Mulat, a new worker in the Slubbing Department of the Mill, it is alleged, made contradictory statements, when questioned and in view of the fact that he had joined the Mill recently after the General Strike, he had been arrested on suspicion.

The police suspect that the whole plot was a premeditated one.

Remand applications were submitted separately before the Magistrate.

Arrested persons were ordered to be remanded to custody for different periods.

Bombay Strike Inevitable And Over Due

How Ahmedabad Labour Views Textile Crisis

The "Mazdur Sandesh" the weekly organ of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, has expressed certain views on the general strike in Bombay in an article in its issue of the 3rd instant. We publish below a translation of this article:—

The general strike of the Textile mill-workers in Bombay is without doubt the great event of the last week, in this country. It is a great demonstration of the truth that it is not possible to perpetuate social injustice. You may wrong an individual, and go altogether scot-free. If you perpetrate a grave wrong on a whole community or class, you may still escape the consequences for the time being, but it will be only for the time being. Such is human nature and such are social forces that if at any time the balance of social justice is upset, it cannot remain so, indefinitely. The pendulum will swing back, and may be too far back on occasions, but it will be always tending back to its right position.

The general strike which is in full swing in Bombay to-day is just such a backward swing of the pendulum. Will its movement be arrested by artificial means? Or will it be allowed to get back to its normal place?

SCOPE FOR CONCILIATION There are several aspects of the strike which may be viewed differently. There are questions connected with the whole affair in which wide difference of opinion may prevail. We are not disposed to find fault lightly with a huge venture, such as this strike is. We would ourselves not initiate such action without a series of necessary preliminaries. We have in mind the traditional stage of negotiations between parties before warlike measures are adopted. There is scope for conciliation and the possibilities of a peaceful solution are not exhausted without a trial to the procedure of Arbitration. In the last resort we may, of course, wield the precious weapon of strike, but since we conceive of a Labour Organisation only as a structure built on democratic

foundations, we expect that a general strike will be preceded by a ballot or other means of ascertaining the mass opinion before it is actually launched. It may be that the special circumstances of the place have precluded the possibility of these steps in this case at least in a formal sense.

CONDUCT OF THE STRIKE We have also our own views about the conduct of a strike once it is begun. It is to be a perfectly non-violent affair throughout. No strike should be prolonged a movement beyond it is necessary for gaining its objective. And every moment the strike lasts, unremitting efforts for a settlement should be made. It presupposes also that demands have been formulated in precise terms and these demands are perfectly fair and reasonable from the point of view of labour.

There is no ambiguity about the demands of the strikers. It is not clear whether they have been formally communicated to the opposite party and whether efforts at a settlement are started. Now that the leaders of the men, who occupied the field in the initial stages are removed from their midst, the responsibility for the negotiations and for securing a satisfactory settlement rests on the other organisations and persons interested in the peace of the city and the welfare of the masses.

UNAVOIDABLE What about the strike itself? The methods by which it has been brought about, the persons who have been handling the operations; the incidents that may have occurred and drawn the notice of the Government and the attention of the public, may possibly leave room for differing views. But is there any doubt entertained in any quarter that the strike was un-

HARASSED BY POLICE

Mr. Shyam Lal Felates His Experiences During Journey To Lyallpur

LYALLPUR, May 8. Mr. Shyam Lal, ex-president, Naujwan Bharat Sabha, Lyallpur informs that he started from Bombay for Lyallpur on April 27. At Khandwa (C. P.) Railway station he was informed by the Police that he would have to travel according to police direction.

On his refusal he was first detained at Khandwa railway station, and then at Jhansi for 17 hours where his statement was recorded, and was allowed to proceed, but the C. I. D. followed him and at Delhi he was again produced before the Additional District Magistrate, where his statement was again recorded upon which the Magistrate ordered that he should be taken direct to Lyallpur at Government expense.—United Press.

avoidable, inevitable and had been long overdue?

In the same year in which the duty on a large proportion of the imported cotton goods was increased from 50 to 75 p.c. in the interests of the Textile industry, the employers in the Textile mills in Bombay thought it fit to inflict on the workers a series of wage cuts which have had the effect of bringing down their standards of living to an intolerable extent. The Bombay industry, judging from the aggregate annual results and the Directors' reports of individual mills, has been undoubtedly doing badly for years. Whatever may be the other causes for this state of affairs, the scale of wages per head or the earnings of a working class family could not be one of them. Considering the cost of living in a city like Bombay, the living conditions, which the level of wages in the present reduction days made possible were not such as could be a source of pride of satisfaction to the industrialists. It was, therefore, the most indefensible line of action for the mill-owners to seek relief of their difficulties at the expense of the underpaid wage-earners.

MILL-OWNERS' TACTICS.

The difficulties of the industry, come down from a much earlier date than the time when a beginning was made with the policy of wage-cuts. Till the last year the mill-owners could not break through the defences of workers' inspite of repeated efforts. They then abandoned the frontal attack and fell back on the policy of isolating individual mills or groups and confronting the employees in these mills with the alternative of starvation or surrender. This policy of "divide and conquer" tactics succeeded; but it succeeded too well. The taste of the fruit was too good to induce them to stop at a little. One mill vied with another in the frequency and the severity of the cuts. It was taken for granted that the trick had worked and there was to be no day of reckoning.

The men on the other side had been developing a state of desperate discontent. They had not been reconciled to their miserable plight. They were awaiting their opportunity. In due course the general strike came. The agitators have played their part; but the general strike is an expression of their will but of the concentrated discontent and despair of the mass of the workers.

If the strike is prevented by any circumstances whether by the mistakes in its conduct or obstacles placed in its way, from taking its course to the full end, it will only mean the prolongation of the travail.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

As long as the root cause of the trouble is not removed, it will manifest itself once and again in one form or another. The true remedy is to ensure a living wage and a fair deal to the workers. The Government by intervening in the dispute on one ground or another, has made itself responsible for seeing that the workers are not deprived of their due. Meanwhile our chief concern is that the workers should keep to the path of perfect non-violence, and let no impediment of their own creation come in the way of their success.

NAGPUR MILLS REMAIN CLOSED

NAGPUR, May 8. Notwithstanding the arrests of the Labour Leaders the Nagpur Strike situation remains unchanged. All the five Empress Mills continue to remain closed.—United Press.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF SAGES

Mahatma To Continue Harijan Tour On Foot

PURI, May 8. Mahatma Gandhi intends to go back to the old method of preaching which were adopted by ancient sages, such as, Buddha and Shankara in carrying his message of anti-untouchability to the masses. In the light of experience gained, it is suggested that Gandhi has found that he could reach the masses better if, instead of traveling in a car or other vehicle, he walks from village to village as used to be done by Buddha and Shankara although conveyances were in existence in their time too. Gandhi intends to give effect to this change of method in Orissa which is regarded as one of the four important centres of Hinduism.—A.P.

DELHI WRESTLERS ARRESTED

Police Allege Breach Of Peace

NEW DELHI, May 8. The police made a surprise roundup of a number of Hindu and Muslim Pahalwans (wrestlers) this evening for alleged breach of peace.

It will be recalled that on Tuesday last there was a clash between the two communities in Khari Baoli in which half a dozen persons received injuries and this was followed by a few stray assaults.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MILL WORKERS' UNION SECRETARY ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, May 8. Mr. Mahomed Yusuf, the general secretary of the Mill Mazadur Union which tried to bring about a general strike in the Ahmedabad Mills but failed to do so on account of lack of support from the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association which controls Ahmedabad labour, was fined Rs. 30 by the Honorary First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 10 days.

Mr. Yusuf was arrested by the J. G. Police Chowky while distributing handbills asking the Mill workers to go on strike as a mark of sympathy towards the Bombay strikers. He was charged under section 61 (b) of the Bombay District Police Act for obstructing the public.—United Press.

SHOLAPUR STRIKERS JAILED

SHOLAPUR, May 7. The mill strike situation has considerably improved. When mills opened to-day after Sunday the total attendance swelled to over 16,000.

Three strikers have been sentenced to one week's imprisonment and five more to two weeks' imprisonment each on charges of committing breaches of orders banning the collection of five or more persons and committing disturbance in the mill area.

Eight other strikers were placed before the City Magistrate to-day for rushing into Morarji Mills and rioting early last month when the strike was in full swing.—A.P.

BATLIWALA GETS NINE MONTHS

(From A Correspondent) SHOLAPUR, May 7. Sjt. Sorab S. Batliwala, a member of the Congress Socialist Group, who has been helping the strikers here was convicted on two charges to five months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine (in default to six weeks' R. I.) on the first charge and 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine (in default to six weeks' R. I.) on the second. The sentences are to run consecutively.

There were in all three charges against Sjt. Batliwala under Sections 143 and 188 of the I.P.C. The judgment on the third charge is to be delivered to-day.

LABOUR LEADERS' CASE ADJOURNED

NAGPUR, May 8. Messrs. Ruikar, Marathe, Kulkarni, Tulshiram, labour leaders who were arrested yesterday afternoon under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code were produced in the court of Mr. Rizvi Magistrate, first class, to-day and were released on Ad Interim Security Bonds, pending the conclusion of enquiry.

The case now stands adjourned till Saturday May 12.—United Press.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

GODREJ Toilet Soaps

TO give the users of the Toilet Soaps made by Godrej Soaps, Ltd., the benefit of the present exceptionally low prices of vegetable oils, the prices of all varieties have been greatly reduced.

GODREJ'S HELIO BRAND SOAPS

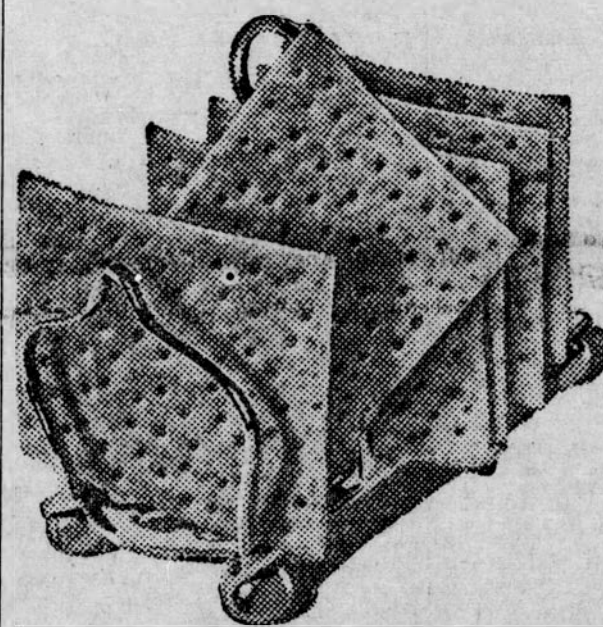
A new variety of Toilet Soaps, viz. Helio Brand Soap has been on the market for some time and is very favourably received by the discriminating public. A trial is sure to convince the most fastidious users of the excellent qualities of this new brand.

GODREJ SANDAL SOAPS

Godrej Sandal Soaps are heavily perfumed with Mysore Sandal Oil and weigh very much more than any other Sandal Soap, Indian or Foreign, and yet its price is lower than any of them.

Factory:—GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED BOMBAY.

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PEEK FREAN'S

Vita-Weat

100% Whole Wheat

THE BRITISH CRISP BREAD

"Vita-Weat" keeps you SLIM and makes you FIT and also aids digestion. It is guaranteed entirely free from chemicals or preservatives. Being easily digested "VITA-WEAT" CRISP-BREAD ensures the correct functioning of the body, thereby promoting Perfect Health.

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B. Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

RELIGION OF PEACE

Shaukat Ali On Islam

MADRAS, May 7. "Islam teaches us how to live peacefully with our brothers. It stops all useless quarrels which we hear unfortunately too much in India. It teaches broad-based toleration," declared Maulana Shaukat Ali, presiding at the Ishatul Islam, Muslim religious Conference which was largely attended.

The Maulana arrived at Madras yesterday after an extensive tour of Kerala where he addressed several meetings and conferences.—A.P.

Mahakoshal C. C.

MEMBERS MEET AT JUBBULPORE ON MAY 15.

JUBBULPORE, May 7. With a view to consider (a) Mahatma Gandhi's Statement, (b) the decision of the Svarajya Party at Ranchi and (c) to decide what policy Mahakoshal representatives should adopt at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, Seth Govind Das, President of the Mahakoshal Congress Committee, has called the members to a conference at Jubbulpore on May 15.

Wireless Link Between Bombay And Rangoon

RANGOON, May 8. It is understood that the installation of a new beam wireless station at Lower Mingaladon, Rangoon, will shortly be undertaken by the Wireless Department.

SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

SULTANPUR FIRING "JUSTIFIED"

Central Akali Dal Defends Action Of Kapurthala Durbur

AMRITSAR, May 7. At a well attended Diwan held under the auspices of the Central Akali Dal, resolutions were adopted justifying firing at Sultanpur declaring it to be a necessity, condemning the action of Tehsildar of Phagwara in entering the Gurdwara with his shoes on and beating peaceful and unarmed Sikhs with lath's and offering their services to the Sangat of Phagwara.—United Press.

RAIN TO CONTINUE IN BENGAL

Thunder-storms Likely To Occur In Assam

FOONA, May 8. The western disturbance has caused scattered light thunder-showers in the hills in Northwest India. Thunderstorm and rain have been widespread in Assam and have occurred at a few stations in Burmah, Bengal, Orissa and Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point four inches; Mergul, Bharno and Maymyo a quarter each; Dhubri four; Cherrapunji three; Silchar two; Gauhati three-quarters; Tezpur, Bogra and Shillong half inch; Dibrugarh, Narayanganj, Balasore and Prachinar quarter each; Cochin three-quarters and Kodak-nai half.

FORECAST. Thunderstorm and rain will occur locally in Tenasserim, Assam, Bengal and Malabar and at a few stations in Northwest Frontier and Kashmir.—A. P.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vadi 11, 1999
Muslim: Moharrum 24, 1353
Parsi: Adar 5 1303
Sunrise: 6h 7m
Sunset: 7h 3m
High Water: 8.51, 21.00
Low Water: 2.39, 14.53
Public meeting in Congress programme, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, 6.30 p.m. (S. T.)
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 10
Public meeting about Mill Strike, Azad Maidan, 6 p.m. (S. T.)
S. S. Comoria with English mails of April 26 due at 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 11
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
SATURDAY, May 12
S.S. Strathaird with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Results of Intermediate Examination in Agriculture, B. Ag. Examination, and F.E., S.E. (Civil), S.E. (Mechanical), B.E. (Civil) and B.E. (Mechanical) Examinations, University Building, 2 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom.
7-29 p.m. Pianoforte interlude.
7-45 p.m. Some Strutting Players of North London.
8-15 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich, An organ recital.
9-45 p.m. A microphone tour of the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Gramophone records.
11-00 p.m. Western Studio Orchestra.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tango Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 10th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on the 6th instant and left there at midnight the same day.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ
The discourses on "Hari Bhakti Suddhaya" conducted by Brahmasree Aylom Ramachandra Sastriagal, closes to-night with his last lecture from 8-15 p.m., when it is proposed to present him with a purse.

TALK ON ISLAM

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubhan al-Muslimeen a meeting will be held on Thursday the 10th instant at 9-30 p.m.
Mr. G. M. Nazimawalla will give a friendly talk on "Islam and Modern Civilisation."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"What is God?" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MERCHANTS' SANGH

The Sangh has appointed a committee for the purpose of negotiating with Steamer Companies and Railways in order to get the grievances of the Merchants redressed. The Committee consists of J. S. Savant, Advocate, G. A. Mindhe Patil, G. H. Parudekar, D. N. Apte and R. A. Gatte. Correspondence should be addressed to G. A. Mindhe Patil, Crawford Market.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Way to Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Son of the Desert" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Thursday.
CAPITOL—"The Conqueror" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"By Candlelight" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Secta" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha" Time as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Shane-Khuda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"King of Jazz" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHNOL—"King Kong" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Big Stampede" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Nai Roshni" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"A Night in Cairo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Carolina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.
12-00 noon. Selection of Indian music.
1-40 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of European music.
5-40 p.m. European Ladies' Hour.
Fashions Talk by Beth, 5-50 p.m.
Relay of music from Regal Cinema-6-30 p.m. Educational Hour. "Social Education" By Mrs. C. A. Hate, in Marathi, 7-0 p.m. Indian Programme.
Sponsored by S. Rose and Co., Ltd.
8-0 p.m. Commercial News, 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi, New York Opening and other available rates.
9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin (in English) Newsweek-A Weekly Commentary. By A. G. A. Norman-The Radio Reporter. 9-45 p.m. Hotel Majestic Famous Ben Band. 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS' MEETING

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Group to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Blavatsky Lodge, (French Bridge) to reiterate the Bombay Congress demand for an open session of the Congress and to support a Socialist programme for the Congress. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan will preside. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Purshotam Tricundas, M. R. Masani, C. K. Narayan Swamy and K. K. Menon.

CITY'S HEALTH REPORT

The total mortality 519 was 43 less than in the last week; the death rate registered was 23.2 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 18th week of 1933 was 483 and the death rate 21.6. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 528 and the death rate 22.0. Out of the total deaths, 143 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 9 attacks and 5 deaths. Cholera caused 2 attacks including 1 imported from Ville-Parle and 1 death. Plague was absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 3. The number of live births registered during the week was 637 which compares favourably with that for the 18th week of 1933, viz. 601 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz. 509.



Mr. Ramchand R. Shivdasani, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Ajanta Cinetone Ltd., who leaves for world tour to-morrow. He will attend the International Exhibition of Cinematographic Art, Venice.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY

Aney To Attend And Exchange Views With Maharashtra Politicians

A meeting of the members of the Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party will be held at Poona on Sunday, the 13th inst. at 5 p.m. at Mr. Annasaheb Bhopatkar's house, near Peru Gate, Sadashiv Peth, when the following business will be transacted:—
To consider the reports of the three sub-committees if submitted by the date of the meeting.
To consider the question of the venue of the headquarters of the Party.

To consider the present political situation and determine the policy of the Party with reference to it.

To make arrangements to give a hearty send-off to Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta on the eve of his departure to Geneva as a Labour Delegate for the International Labour Conference and
To give credentials to Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta to represent the Party while in England and on the Continent.

Mr. M. S. Aney will attend the meeting and participate in its proceedings. He has also intimated his desire to meet friends from Maharashtra on this occasion.

MISS MUREL LESTER AT SIMLA

SIMLA, May 7.
Miss Murel Lester and Miss Agathe Harrison who arrived this morning at Simla are staying with Rajkumar Amrit Kaur.
Mr. Young, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court is arriving here shortly to administer the oath of office to Sir George Stanley, Acting Viceroy, on the 17th inst.
As at present known, Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of the Punjab, is arriving here June 15 and Lady Emerson is expected to return to India in October.—A. P.

OBJECTION TO LIQUORSHOP

Dadar Protest

The council of management of the National Association, "G" Ward, Dadar, has forwarded to the Collector of Bombay, the following resolution unanimously passed in a meeting of the council:—"The council strongly protests against the proposed opening of a liquor shop on the ground floor of the Ambabai Mistry Building on the Tulshi Pipe Road as the locality is frequented by high class ladies and gentlemen and male and female students and requests the Collector of Bombay not to allow the opening of the liquor shop."
In forwarding the resolution the honorary secretary of the association points out that "there are just in the adjoining buildings a girls' High School, two Music Schools—one solely conducted for ladies, and one Maternity Hospital and Municipal and other primary schools. The road on which the shop is being opened is frequented not only by the residents of Dadar but also by the residents of the Hindu Colony and those residing on the Northern side of the Tilak Bridge.

Further there are vast number of people who have religious objection for liquor and such other intoxicating drinks."

Under the circumstances the Council requests the Collector to disallow the opening of the shop at the proposed place or any where in the locality.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING

Case Against Motor Driver Adjoined

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA, May 8.

After recording the evidence of four witnesses, including Sub-Inspector K. S. Keluskar of the Kurla police, the Resident Magistrate of Kurla adjourned to May 12 the hearing of the case in which Ramchandra Gopal Kamle, a driver, stands charged with causing grievous hurt to a Hindu woman by driving a motor car in a rash and negligent manner on the morning of March 31 last.

The police officer, giving evidence, stated that on March 31 last another motor driver brought the injured woman to the police station in his car. She was immediately taken to the Kurla dispensary. In the meantime the accused came, and they went to the scene of occurrence. The front part of the motor was damaged. Wanibai, the injured woman, who was later removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, is still detained for operation of the fractured bone.

The news of the gruesome case was communicated to the Thana Railway Police yesterday at about 9 a.m. The body was found to have been cut to pieces.

At an inquest held by the Sub-Inspector of the Kalyan Railway Police, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

"Vidya Bhawan", Udaipur

We have received a copy of the prospectus of the above institution and are pleased to note that it has, as its motto, not "more" but "better" education. The emphasis it lays on the dignity and utility of physical labour which is taught side by side, with English and Mathematics, ought to go a long way in eradicating the impression rampant among our youth that manual work is not respectable.

The institution aims at "providing facilities for the full and harmonious development of each individual child, according to its own aptitude." The fact that boys come to school in the morning and leave only at nightfall, enables them to be brought up in a homelike atmosphere. The school is divided into "groups," each of which has a "group master" at its head. In the course of guiding and educating the boys, the co-operation of parents is often-times sought, and this helps to establish a contact between home and school—which cannot but prove immensely beneficial to the students. Much importance is not attached to examinations and a certain amount of physical labour is enforced. At least one school camp is held during each term and an open air session also. Occasional trips to places of historical and geographical interest are arranged. Boys whose abilities lie in directions other than the academic are afforded opportunities to learn carpentry, fretwork, cane-work, etc.

On the whole the programme of the school provides everything that could be desired for young boys to learn and we wish it success in its efforts to impart the right kind of "education."

Under the auspices of the Mill Strike Relief Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) at the Azad Maidan. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi, Miss Maniben Kara and Mr. Abid Ali Jafferibhai and others will speak.
Subject:—"Mill Strike and Our Duty."
Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting.

MILLOWNER'S REPORT

The strike situation on Tuesday was practically the same as that of Monday. While the number of mills partially working showed a reduction, the number of operatives at work has slightly increased.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS HINDU MAHASABHA CON.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay South) has issued the following statement:—"A meeting of prominent workers of Hindu Sabhas in the City and Suburbs was held on Saturday last at Girgaum, when it was unanimously resolved to hold the Second Session of the Bombay City and Suburbs Hindu Maha Sabha Conference, on the 9th and 10th of June next, and a provisional Reception Committee was formed for the purpose.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on the 20th instant, when office-bearers and Committees will be elected. The membership fee for the Reception Committee has been fixed at Rs. 2. Those who would sign the necessary form and pay Rs. 2 would be entitled to participate in the above meeting. Forms can be had at (1) the office of the Conference (Dr. Savarkar's Dispensary, Girgaum Naka), (2) Dr. A. P. Naik's dispensary, Bawla Building, Chinchpokli and (3) Mr. G. B. Pathare, Solicitor, Chandrabhagabai Building, Gamdevi.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WOMAN

Mendicant Charged With Stabbing Sister-in-Law

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, May 8.

The sessions trial of Sitaram Padu Chaudhari a "Buwa" (recluse), of Katal village (in the Kalyan taluka), on a charge of murder of his step-brother's wife Jani in broad daylight on February 25 last, began yesterday before Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge, Thana, and a Jury. Sitaram was committed to sessions by Mr. H. G. Lakshia, the first-class Magistrate of Kalyan. The prosecution story is that Sitaram was living in the Maruti temple outside the village of Katal. He maintained himself by begging. Near the temple his step-brother Bala Padu lived in a hut with his wife Jani. Their relations had been strained, because Sitaram suspected Jani of taking away his things. On February 25 last, while Jani had gone out to fetch water, Sitaram accosted her on the way. Following an altercation Sitaram is alleged to have caught her by the braid of her hair and stabbed her on her neck with a knife. In the course of struggle several more injuries were inflicted on her person, as a result of which she died. Sitaram, who is alleged to have absconded, was arrested the following day by Circle Inspector S. B. Sawant, while the accused was taking tea in a hotel.

Before the Court rose yesterday nine witnesses, including the Circle Inspector and Sub-Inspector of the Kalyan taluka police, investigating officers, were examined by the Crown.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. A. B. Mohile defended the accused.

The case is proceeding.
RUN OVER BY TRAIN.
An unknown Hindu Thakur, aged 60, was run over and killed by a down train in the Parsik tunnel on Monday.

The news of the gruesome case was communicated to the Thana Railway Police yesterday at about 9 a.m. The body was found to have been cut to pieces.

At an inquest held by the Sub-Inspector of the Kalyan Railway Police, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

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We have received a copy of the prospectus of the above institution and are pleased to note that it has, as its motto, not "more" but "better" education. The emphasis it lays on the dignity and utility of physical labour which is taught side by side, with English and Mathematics, ought to go a long way in eradicating the impression rampant among our youth that manual work is not respectable.

The institution aims at "providing facilities for the full and harmonious development of each individual child, according to its own aptitude." The fact that boys come to school in the morning and leave only at nightfall, enables them to be brought up in a homelike atmosphere. The school is divided into "groups," each of which has a "group master" at its head. In the course of guiding and educating the boys, the co-operation of parents is often-times sought, and this helps to establish a contact between home and school—which cannot but prove immensely beneficial to the students. Much importance is not attached to examinations and a certain amount of physical labour is enforced. At least one school camp is held during each term and an open air session also. Occasional trips to places of historical and geographical interest are arranged. Boys whose abilities lie in directions other than the academic are afforded opportunities to learn carpentry, fretwork, cane-work, etc.

On the whole the programme of the school provides everything that could be desired for young boys to learn and we wish it success in its efforts to impart the right kind of "education."

Under the auspices of the Mill Strike Relief Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) at the Azad Maidan. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi, Miss Maniben Kara and Mr. Abid Ali Jafferibhai and others will speak.
Subject:—"Mill Strike and Our Duty."
Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting.

MILLOWNER'S REPORT

The strike situation on Tuesday was practically the same as that of Monday. While the number of mills partially working showed a reduction, the number of operatives at work has slightly increased.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS HINDU MAHASABHA CON.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay South) has issued the following statement:—"A meeting of prominent workers of Hindu Sabhas in the City and Suburbs was held on Saturday last at Girgaum, when it was unanimously resolved to hold the Second Session of the Bombay City and Suburbs Hindu Maha Sabha Conference, on the 9th and 10th of June next, and a provisional Reception Committee was formed for the purpose.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on the 20th instant, when office-bearers and Committees will be elected. The membership fee for the Reception Committee has been fixed at Rs. 2. Those who would sign the necessary form and pay Rs. 2 would be entitled to participate in the above meeting. Forms can be had at (1) the office of the Conference (Dr. Savarkar's Dispensary, Girgaum Naka), (2) Dr. A. P. Naik's dispensary, Bawla Building, Chinchpokli and (3) Mr. G. B. Pathare, Solicitor, Chandrabhagabai Building, Gamdevi.

VITHALBHAI'S PORTRAIT SMUGGLED INTO CORPORATION

Public Deprived Of Opportunity To Honour Late Leader

NARIMAN TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Mr. K. F. Nariman writes:—
There is no doubt, that, as reported in your paper, the almost clandestine manner in which late Deshbhakt Vithalbhais portrait was practically smuggled in and hurriedly hung up without any ceremony, came as a great and disagreeable surprise to many Corporators, including myself. As the Chairman of the Committee, before my departure for Ranchi, I had made elaborate arrangements and preparations for a grand and popular public function, when, according to proposed plan, a public unveiling ceremony was to be performed, first at Azad Maidan from a high terrace, facing the meidan, when thousands of citizens would have had an opportunity to view the portrait and thereafter the portrait was to be formally presented to the Mayor by the Committee for the second ceremony in the Hall. The second function would naturally have been under the control of the Mayor, but I had also arranged that as many prominent citizens would be invited, as could be accommodated in the Hall; before my departure I had already spoken to both the Municipal Commissioner and the Mayor on the subject and on my way back, at Nagpur station I had also requested a prominent Congress leader of C. P. to come to Bombay to perform the public unveiling ceremony. You can, therefore, imagine my surprise, when on stepping into the Corporation Hall on Monday, I found the portrait already hung up, 'unsung and unhonoured', the whole affair hustled through in an inexplicable hush-hush manner. I could not even raise a belated protest, as on inquiries, I learn that my colleagues of the Committee had acquiesced in these expeditious proceedings for certain reasons that appeared to them valid and sound.

AT KHADI EXHIBITION

Bihar 'Quake Film To Be Screened

The Secretaries of the All-India Khadi Exhibition announce that a Cinema film depicting the heart-rending havoc and loss caused by the recent Earthquake in Bihar, will be screened in the premises of the Exhibition on Friday the 11th instant at 7 p.m. in the evening.

SANYASIN'S TRIBUTE TO KHADI

On his visit to the All-India Khadi Exhibition on 7th May, the well-known Sanyasin Sri Swami Gunatattatmanand (Ranikrishna Ashram, Khar), having been requested to express his opinion, paid the following tribute to Khadi in the visitors' book:—"It is very pleasant to mark the progress in Khaddar both in hand spinning and hand weaving. If the home industry is encouraged it is sure that the poor will see the bright future very soon."

VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION

Amongst prominent visitors who visited the All-India Khadi Exhibition on 6th and 7th May, were Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Manilal Nanavati (Administrative officer, Baroda State), Sri. Keshadevi Nevatia, Smt. Anusuya Sarabhai, (President Ahmedabad Labour Union), Sri. Amritlal Seth, (Editor "The Sun"), Sri. Swami Gunatattatmanand of Ranikrishna Ashram, Khar, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sri. Ram Das Singh (Secretary Bombay Hindi Bhasha Sangh), Sri. Abidally Jafferibhai, Sri. Ramji Hansraj, etc.

Mukulanjan Sen, a science graduate, who was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in 1930 in the Mechua-bazar Bomb Case, has been released conditionally on grounds of health in response to the appeal of his widowed mother. Sen, who is a resident of Barisal, arrived there on Monday.

A London message says Reverend R. J. Pelly, formerly Vice-Principal, Bishops College, Calcutta, has been appointed Vicar of Shorehatch.—Reuter.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1934

THE RIGHT LEAD

Babu Rajendra Prasad is one of the most sincere No-Changers in the country and, as such, has a profound distrust of the utility of the Councils, as at present constituted, in expediting to any great extent the advent of Purna Swaraj. But the views which he has expressed to our Special Correspondent at Patna regarding his actively sympathetic attitude towards the Swaraj Party, are worthy of a true follower of Mahatma Gandhi and of a responsible Congress leader, anxious to maintain perfect goodwill towards the various groups that form that great national institution. His views, therefore, deserve to be seriously considered by all Congressmen and are particularly opportune in view of the reported hostile attitude of some U.P. Congressmen towards the Ranchi decisions. Asked about the U.P. move, Rajendra Babu said:

Avoid Delay

"While I still hold my old opinion, I do not think it is worth while wasting our energy in fighting our own friends and co-workers who, in spite of all that has happened, still have their faith in the Council programme. Difficulties in their way are great, and I will not like to add to them. In doing so, I am convinced, we shall be serving the best interests of the country."

That is a fair attitude for all Congressmen, even the most ardent No-Changers, to maintain towards the Swarajists.

It will be a disaster to the Congress to take up the old controversy about Council-entry. When vigorous mass action of any kind is being carried on in the country, it is often necessary to press into it every available man, as the success of any mass action must necessarily depend most on the strength of numbers. But when such action is in abeyance, when different political groups betake themselves to different normal methods of agitation, and when a pretty large and influential section of the Congress asks for another opportunity to work in the Councils, the need for which work on such occasions the Congress has already recognised, it will be most unfair to deny such workers the chance they ask for. It is also most unwise to fritter away the already diminished energies of the Congress over internal disputes when its greatest need is perfect co-operation between its various parties. The service promised by the Swarajists is certainly not

negligible. They have never pretended that their work in the Legislature can directly help to bring about great constitutional changes. But with due help from the Congress they can achieve several administrative gains, which may add to the nation's strength in its struggle for constitutional freedom. They can also prevent the misuse of the Legislature as a support of repression. For all these reasons it will be most unwise for the Congress to withhold from the Swaraj Party the recognition it craves.

The Greatest Need.

If the Congress wishes the Swarajists to vindicate its influence and prestige in the Legislature, it is not enough for it merely to permit Council-entry and maintain an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards them. It is rather its duty, once it recognises Council-entry, to make the very best possible use of that means of agitation by securing the largest possible number of seats in the Legislature. This it can do only if it regards the Swaraj Party as one of its own integral parts. That of course means full control over the Party by the Congress and the running of the elections by it; and the Party itself has expressed its willingness to be so controlled. In these circumstances we share Rajendra Babu's confidence that the A.I.C. will duly recognise the Swaraj Party as its Parliamentary section with complete control over it. We also share his view that "unless there is a clear and unambiguous constitutional difficulty," it is not desirable to hold up the Council programme till after it is endorsed by a plenary session of the Congress. That would mean much delay and, as Rajendra Babu points out, the Swarajist candidates may not get the full advantage of Congress support." We believe that the A.I.C. has enough right to decide the Council question in an emergency like the present. And with the support of Gandhiji and other No-Change leaders, like Rajendra Babu and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the endorsement of the Ranchi Decisions by the A.I.C. may be regarded as a foregone conclusion, despite some show of opposition from a few Congressmen in U.P. and other provinces. What is urgent and essential is that the Swarajist candidates for election should put themselves in helpful touch with the electorate without any avoidable delay.

Shattering Indictment

Sir Grimwood Mears, the European ex-Chief Justice of the United Provinces, has earnestly advocated before the India Conservative Committee, the retention of the bureaucratic element—L.C.S. judges—in the judiciary of India. On the other hand, Sir Shadi Lal, the Indian ex-Chief Justice of the Punjab, has made some observations that are almost "sensational" in their significance. In his farewell speech to the Lahore Bar, he referred to the independence and impartiality of the British judiciary, quoted the instance of a Communist who was awarded damages, against the head of the London Police and said:

"Would it be improper to ask what would be thought of a judge in India who, imbued with the traditions of British justice, acted in a similar manner? Would he not thereby subject himself to disfavour and even resentment which would be manifested in no uncertain manner? These and

other disadvantages have sometimes to be borne 'sub-silently' by a person who is true to the oath which he solemnly takes on accepting the office of His Majesty's judge. The authority with which Sir Shadi Lal speaks is too obviously undeniable to be canvassed. And when such a man complains of "disfavour and even resentment which would be manifested in no uncertain manner," the complaint constitutes one of the most conspicuous and shattering indictments of the present system of Government in India. Sir Shadi Lal clearly indicates how far the executive presumes to interfere, in its own interests, with the discharge of the judicial duties of a judge of the High Court. And if such are the trials of a High Court Judge, it is not difficult to imagine the plight of the subordinate members of the judiciary. We sincerely congratulate Sir Shadi Lal on his courage and honesty in exposing the difficulties under which justice has to be administered in India today.

Government's Responsibility

The "Mazdur Sandesh," the weekly organ of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, has expressed some well-reasoned and impartial views on the Bombay Strike, which are entitled to serious consideration by the strikers, the millowners and the Government. The paper emphatically declares that there is no room for any doubt "that the strike was unavoidable, inevitable and had been long over-due." But more helpful are the paper's constructive suggestions. It insists

that in this, as in every strike, "every moment the strike lasts unremitting efforts for a settlement should be made." But, unfortunately, the Government have removed from the field most of the leaders, who would have been very helpful in negotiating a settlement. They are, therefore, says the paper, specially responsible "for seeing that the workers are not deprived of their due." From every point of view Government's responsibility for bringing about an amicable settlement

DIVERSION OF TRADE OF BOMBAY

Quite Natural And Desirable

(By C. B. JOSHI.)

There is, at present, great commotion in Bombay, regarding the competition of other ports with Bombay, in matters of trade. Many Kathiawar ports like Bhavnagar, Okha and Dwarka, and, to some extent, Karachi, are particularly competing with Bombay and threaten the position of Bombay as being the only port through which trade must pass. But we need not worry about it. The trade should not pass through certain directed channels, but it should have a natural flow through most suitable and economic channels.

Development of coastal trade is of very great importance to the country, and it is through the development of other ports that the object can be achieved. There is a remarkable development of foreign trade of India from about Rs. 56 crores in 1880-81 to Rs. 653 crores in 1924-25, and about Rs. 600 crores in the following years, while the coastal trade has not progressed at all. So other ports must be developed for the development of coastal trade.

India, with a huge coastline of many thousands miles, should have many flourishing ports and not only one port of Bombay. Many countries like England and the U.S.A. have got more ports than India, although the magnitude of the area and the coastline of India are much greater than of those countries. Their trade is distributed in all the ports according to the special facilities and advantages suitable to a particular port. Liverpool, Newcastle, Boston, each has got its speciality. So it is not necessary that every kind of trade should pass through Bombay.

Comparative Merits. Every port has got its special advantages. It has got local advantages with regard to its hinterland and surrounding mines, local industries and agricultural products. So the nearest outlet for such products will be the most suitable port. It is not necessary to send these products to far distant places by railway and then export them. Karachi is more suitable for wheat and cotton from Sukkur Barrage and the Punjab than Bombay. So, Broach and Surat of famous former glory would be equally important for the export of cotton of local production.

The internal economic development of the country has given impetus to other ports. Formerly, (Continued on next page.)

DANCING THRO' LIFE

(There is a girl in Tokyo who cannot stop dancing.)
How I would that we too could
Dance our way in life;
Dance oneself out of the painful
gout—
And the ever-nagging wife!
If the landlord come, we could
hum,
And with perfect ease could
bore him;
Could keep'm at bay by dancing
away—
'And' dancing 'way before
him!
If we thought that the teacher
sought
To give 's a good spanking;
We could 'scape from th' awful
scrape
By leaving the class a-danc-
ing!
If all could dance 'twould en-
hance
Man's happiness and his
power;
This wretched earth would give
its birth
To a truly heavenly bower!
We'd spend our time in making
rhyme
And in saying ha! ha! he! he!
Whether the task be hard—or
just on a card
Writing A, B, C, D!
We'd give our foe a powerful
blow
And dance so he could not
find us;
Thus a point we'd get—but then
I forget
That 'he' could dance behind
us!

—"CHRONICLER."

is greatest, and they should no longer be indifferent towards that responsibility. It is surprising that though Lord Brabourne has kept himself in touch with the representatives of the mill-owners and with Mr. N.M. Joshi and his colleagues, he has not yet thought fit to send for the leaders of the strikers to ascertain their point of view.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

(BY PROF. SOHRAB R. DAVAR, Bar-at-Law.)

VI.

The other defect in the organisation of joint stock companies which has grown largely through the operation of the managing agency system and its tendency to conserve vested interests, is that a large number of directorships get accumulated with a single individual who is in one way or other connected with agency firms or agency directorates. These gentlemen who are the fortunate recipients of the said honours are either those who have not much of business experience to be able to guide and assist in the management of the organisation of companies or if they are in business, they are running large organisations of their own and on the top of it are taking active part in public life. Considering that the capacity of a human being is limited, it can hardly be expected from these individuals that they could devote adequate attention and time to their work as directors with so many multifarious engagements. This tendency has resulted unfortunately in concentrating the monopoly of directorships in the hands of a very limited number of men. The result is that their attention to their duties is irregular and inefficient. Many of them look upon this directorship as a mere sinecure for the purpose of making some extra income and younger men are discouraged because they are studiously kept out of directorship even though more capable in various ways to occupy these positions than the old fossils who block up the place which could be more actively and usefully occupied by men with more time and energy, not to say better education and training.

PERILS OF INEXPERIENCE

The last point is not insignificant in view of the fact that men who have occupied the positions of

directors for a larger number of years and that too in a large number of companies do not even understand or know the Company Law or Practice and make mistakes on most elementary propositions. I have had, more than once, startling experiences in this regard, one of them being while I was giving evidence before a commission. Here one of the members of the committee who is a noted figure in the business world with a very large number of directorships to his credit, showed gross ignorance of Company Law on a very simple point. He did not know the most elementary fact that the directors retire by rotation yearly not because the Company Act makes that course compulsory but only because the articles of most of the companies provided for such retirement in practice and fortunately it has now become a convention. Men of this type or stamp who have never cared to study the Company Procedure or law on scientific basis though they had passed their whole life in connection with Company Law, drawing large income as directors, are men least desirable of occupying such positions. An amendment of law with a view to restrict the number of directorships by laying down the maximum is most desirable to be considered in this connection, though all sorts of imaginary difficulties may be conjured up by interested parties against this idea.

LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY

The general experience of directors in connection with joint stock companies in this country is lack of the idea of responsibility of their position. They consider that their occupation is more or less formal and that everything in the natural order of things should be looked into by the managing agents who are virtually their masters. The managing agents on the other

Evil Of Multiple Directorship And Consequent Lack Of Responsibility

hand also know full well that as long as they take care in the initial stage to get a special clause in the Articles of Association engrafted commonly known as the "Indemnity Clause," they are on safe side. This clause virtually lays it down that directors, managers, managing agents and officers of the company are exempted and free from any losses that may result to the company through any cause whatsoever except in case of fraud committed by any of them. Thus as long as they do not commit fraud, they can manage or mismanage the work or neglect the affairs of the company without incurring any responsibility or without being called to pay any damages. This fact was brought before the Greens Commission appointed to consider the amendment of English Companies Act and in the opinion of that Commission a director who accepts office does not conscientiously do so upon the footing that he may be as negligent as he pleases without incurring liability. It is only when he has been negligent and the company has suffered a loss that he is content to take shelter behind the article. It is moreover in our opinion fallacious to say that a shareholder must be taken to have agreed that their directors should be placed in this remarkable position. The articles are drafted on the instructions of those concerned in the formation of the company and it is obviously a matter of great difficulty and delicacy for shareholders to attempt to alter such an article as "that." Thus articles, such as this create a feeling of irresponsibility and encourage negligence, deliberate and otherwise to the great detriment of industries in general and company organisation in particular. Hence under the (Continued on next page.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INSULTING HIS MEMORY.

We hope the Mayor and the members of the Corporation are not exactly proud of their achievement in having Vithalbai Patel's portrait hung without even the conventional honour that was due to it. "You must have noticed a new feature in this hall," said Mr. Hoosenalli Rahimtoola introducing the members of the Corporation to the Commissioner's unostentatious promptness and proceeded to hope that "the portrait will be a further decoration in the Hall." The portrait certainly does decorate the Hall and lends significance to it. But the "new feature" will also serve as a reminder to the public of how one of Bombay's greatest citizens was honoured by the Corporation. Why were they in such a hurry to treat Vithalbai's portrait as a thing of no importance? Were they taking a cue in their own way, from the "Times of India?" A few days ago its Simla correspondent has had the revolting audacity to libel Vithalbai's memory by suggesting that he had been ousted from his seat in the Assembly by Mr. Anklesaria. And even ordinary decency could not deter the journal from printing such a contemptible lie. Mr. K. F. Nariman in his statement, which we publish elsewhere, shows how the public of Bombay have been deprived of the opportunity of honouring the memory of the departed leader. His statement that his colleagues of the Committee which presented the portrait to the Corporation, acquiesced in this insult to Bombay's citizens makes their action doubly deplorable.

AFGHAN SITUATION.

From a statement by the Afghan Consul in Simla it is gratifying to learn that no Afghan student has been sentenced to imprisonment for subversive activities nor have Afghan subjects been ordered by the Kabul Government to be disarmed. As well-wishers of Afghanistan, we sincerely welcome the contradiction in that it shows that there is no danger of trouble in Afghanistan. Incidentally, however, may we suggest to the Afghan authorities the desirability of reassuring Indian feelings regarding the Sikh prisoners in Kabul? We are not here concerned with

the question of their guilt or innocence. But it is only fair that they should be given reasonable facilities as under-trial prisoners.

C. P. R. EXPLAINS.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer seems to have realised the necessity of an explanation about his views on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But his explanation does not so much explain what he actually said as what, he urges, he meant. We would, however, take him at his word and accept his explanation. But we cannot help noticing the striking influence of officialdom and Anglo-India, when he raises the Communist bogey in the interests of the "present order of society in India." Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer is perfectly at liberty to believe in the present order of society in India, under which the peasants and workers are, to all intents and purposes, the economic serfs and slaves of landlords and capitalists and which accepts abominable distinctions between man and man. But he has no business to suggest, as he does by implication, that he speaks for the generality of Indians. He has said something about Russia, too, which is not surprising. A man who knows little about feelings and conditions in his own country cannot be expected to know much about other countries.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The effect of the new measures adopted by Britain with regard to Japanese competition is said to be that Japanese imports of cotton and rayon goods into most Colonial markets will be cut by more than two-thirds. If the estimate is correct, the question of Anglo-Japanese competition will be even more acute than it was on the failure of the Anglo-Japanese negotiations a few days ago. If the new measures are a logical sequel to that failure and expected to induce Japan to resume negotiations with an offer of better terms, the expectations are not likely to be speedily fulfilled. Japan is a tougher problem than is India, and is said to be already contemplating retaliatory measures. She will also do everything possible to expand her markets in those neutral places where British influence is little. The "Daily Herald" has reason to

fear that Britain is "playing with fire."

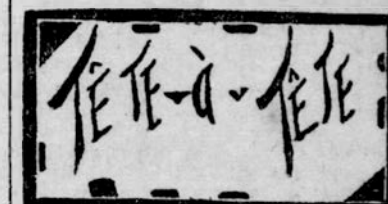
DISGRACEFUL!

It is sad to think how the curse of untouchability sometimes completely deadens one's sense of humanity. The United Press reports a heart-rending story from Nagpur, according to which a caste Hindu woman in a suburb accidentally fell into a well, while drawing water but two Mahar youths who rushed to the well to save the woman were prevented from doing so by some caste-Hindus on the ground that the water of the well would be polluted. All honour to the Mahar youths who, despite the unspeakable degradation imposed upon their community by the caste Hindus, offered to save some of their persecutors. But the so-called caste people, who prevented them were guilty of gross inhumanity. It is possible, however, that some Varnashram Sangh will extol the action of these people in safeguarding the "purity" of the well.

Press Views

Inequitable

The situation in Bombay, where almost all the mills are closed and thousands of workers roaming about idly, or indulging in peaceful demonstrations, is no doubt serious and requires tactful handling. But the Bombay Government's action in ordering a wholesale round-up of the labour leaders is not only amazing but is also palpably unfair to the great mass of workers. Besides, it is singularly inappropriate to attack the workers and imprison their leaders under the Emergency Powers Act, which was intended to deal with the Civil Disobedience Movement only. The Bombay Government of course justify their action by raising the bogey of communism. Some of the Bombay labour leaders might have been implicated in the Meerut conspiracy case. But in the present instance except for the Bombay Government's ex-parte accusations there is nothing to prove that they (the labour leaders) have been exploiting the genuine labour unrest for the purpose of preaching violent Communism. "Rangoon Mail."



"300 Moplahs Walks Out"

Considering that the comparative background was supplied by the Big Brother—the president—it is not IMMENSELY surprising that 300 Moplahs should not have amounted to more than one.

The holders of an open air demonstration in which the effigy of Herr Hitler beheading somebody with a huge axe figured prominently, have been charged with defamation.

We shudder to think what they would have been charged with had they shown somebody beheading an effigy of Herr Hitler.

"Should Ladies Behave?" is the question discussed in a film. A more important and perplexing question which still persists although satisfactorily answered long ago by "Punch"—is "Should Ladies be Had?"

The London "Times" says: "Japan has voluntarily accepted at the hands of India restrictions."

Which reminds us that India has voluntarily accepted at the hands of Lancashire restrictions.

No loud applause at the hands of Mr. H. P. Mody because he is busy trying to make textile workers voluntarily accept at the joint hands of millowners restrictions.

By the way what is "India"? Whoever wants may have a go at a definition of "India," the only conditions being that it should not involve "Communism," "Sedition" or any disrespectful references to Mr. Mody. C. P. R., S. P. Q. R. and so on.

Mr. Mody told the members of Bombay Corporation that he was always opposed to the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner by the Corporation, as the present system of appointment by Government had worked satisfactorily. No one, of course, ever doubted Mr. Mody's attitude. But supposing—just merely supposing—the essential principle of it were developed further and all round with Mr. Mody as the central basis of it?

Apologies of the strike, Mr. A. P. Sabavala is reported to hold the opinion—supported in his own way by Mr. Chowna—that "it was in the interest of Ahmedabad to create trouble for Bombay."

Good shot! We mean he has hit the bull's eye. Now about the other eye: he should suggest further reduction of wages.

"To every police force," says a medico-magistrate "is attached a police surgeon. There are those who would like to see attached to every police court a psycho-therapist."

We beg to be among "those."

"Mr. Colin Davidson, Lord's Secretary to the Select Committee, gave evidence yesterday for 50 minutes before the Committee of Privileges."

Oval's representative on it is expected to appear later. The case is really one of worse than bodyline.

A resolution passed at the Sind Sanatan Dharma Conference states:—"The action of the Government of India and the Viceroy in permitting the introduction of bills affecting religious principles, such as the temple entry bill and untouchability removal bill, is a breach of Queen Victoria's proclamation as from time to time reiterated and implemented by her successors promising religious neutrality in the administration of the Indian Empire, and it is calculated to wound deeply the religious feelings of the Hindus."

We protest. Is there no regal proclamation against wounding respiratory feelings?

Laughter In Court.

While on guard duty in a jail, a police constable felt a prey to the irresistible charms of Morpheus and woke to find one of the birds flown. The Magistrate before whom he was hauled up, finding him guilty, sentenced him to imprisonment till he brought back the escaped prisoner.

The Magistrate wondered why the whole court rocked with laughter.

Plan To Limit Japanese Competition Imports Into Colonies To Be Cut By Two-Thirds

LONDON, May 7.

The practical effect of the new measures announced by Mr. Walter Runciman in the House of Commons with regard to Japanese competition is that Japanese imports of cotton and rayon goods into Colonial markets (except East Africa where special treaty obligations exist) will be cut by more than two-thirds.

The average importation of cotton piecegoods from Japan into Colonial markets, apart from East Africa for each of the five years between 1927 and 1931 amounted to 5,44,02,000 yards compared with 14,65,64,000 yards in 1932 and considerably more last year, while the imports of this year had shown a still further expansion.

Action in the home market depends on results of the review of silk duties to be undertaken by the Import Duties Advisory Committee and also on applications to the Committee by British industries suffering from excessive Japanese competition.

France, Italy as well as Japan are interested in silk imports into this country and there can be no discrimination against Japan in this matter.

While Government consider what tariff action is called for in Colonial markets in respect of Japanese goods other than cotton and rayon, in the home market tariff action must proceed through the Import Duties Advisory Committee. Mr. Runciman's reference to this is regarded as an invitation to British manufacturers to apply to the Committee for higher duties on goods in respect whereof Japanese competition is abnormal.

It is emphasised that Government does not regard its action as involving any rupture of good relations with Japan. It is pointed out that Japan may take restrictive measures against British goods but cannot discriminate against Britain. The United Kingdom imports from Japan last year were 72,27,000 sterling and our exports to Japan 44,37,000 sterling.—*Reuter's Special.*

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

Runciman Is Playing With Fire, Says "Herald"

LONDON, May 8. Government acted with great patience and has no option but to deal with Japanese competition. This is the general tone of approval of the majority of morning papers regarding Mr. Runciman's announcement.

"The Daily Telegraph" says, "Japan is a good customer of the British Empire. We are anxious to preserve that relation but not at the price of handing over to Japan markets we have creat-



MR. WALTER RUNCIMAN.

ed and control. "The Morning Post" declares, "quotas will effectively curtail Japanese expansion but no final solution can be sought in the Colonial Empire alone."

"The Times" states, "Japan has voluntarily accepted at the hands of India restrictions entailing much larger cutting down of Japanese imports than the new quotas."

"The Financial Times" thinks that British determination to lose no time has been manifestly justified by the absence of any concrete proposals from Tokio.

"The Financial News" hopes that quotas will not be applied in an unfriendly spirit as foreign countries like India still provide the most important market for Lancashire goods.

The "Daily Herald" asserts that Mr. Runciman is playing with fire. Japan will intensify competition in neutral markets and the benefit of the British industry will prove illusory.—*Reuter's Special.*

JAPAN TO RETALIATE?

May Impose Maximum Duties On British Goods

TOKIO, May 8. Mr. Runciman's announcement has been received here with unusual calm.

Criticism is based on the suggestion that Britain is trying to pass to Japan blame for failure to evolve a scheme after the breakdown of the Anglo-Japanese textile conference and are trying to intimidate Japan in the hope she formulate a concrete plan.

It is suggested in some quarters that Japan will apply the recently passed safeguarding Bill and impose maximum duties on British goods.—*Reuter's Special.*

Bangalore Military Station Will Not Be Retroceded

Sir Samuel Hoare's Assurance To Sir Alfred Knox In House Of Commons

LONDON, May 7.

The memorandum of the Bangalore Trades Association protesting against the proposed retrocession of the station to Mysore was drawn attention to in the House of Commons.

Sir Alfred Knox suggested the reconsideration of a "policy which would place thousands of Europeans and Anglo-Indians unwillingly under the rule of an Indian State."

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he had received a copy of the memorandum, but could add nothing to his replies given on March 19 and previously.

Further replying to Sir Alfred Knox, Sir Samuel said there were negotiations about the civil station, but none about the military station which would not be retroceded.

Replying to the Duchess of Atholl Sir Samuel Hoare said he did not propose to publish the

memorandum of the All-India Police Association and the Bengal Branch of it to the Secretary of State, protesting against the proposal of the transfer of the Police Force to a responsible Indian Minister.

Sir S. Hoare pointed out that since the memorandum had been received by his predecessor in 1930, the Association had submitted a representation to the Select Committee and had been examined on it.

The Duchess of Atholl said the Bengal Police Officers had not been examined by the Select Committee, and suggested that their strong opinion against transfer should be made known.

Sir Samuel did not think so and emphasised that the police evidence to the Select Committee had been given by the police organisation, and no pressure had been put on anybody with regard to what evidence he should give.—*Reuter.*

IMPLEMENTING RUBBER SCHEME

Inter-Governmental Agreement Signed At Foreign Office

LONDON, May 7.

An Inter-Governmental Agreement to implement the rubber regulation scheme has been signed at the Foreign Office by France, Britain, India, Holland and Siam.—*Reuter's Special.*

NO NEED FOR RECONSIDERATION CLAUSE

Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister's Reply In Commons

LONDON, May 7.

Various points regarding the rubber agreement were raised in the House of Commons at question time.

Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister said that consuming interests would be invited to nominate representatives on a panel which will advise the International Committee on regulations.

Government had a good deal of discussion with the United States Government long before the scheme was published.

He was satisfied that the scheme was adequately designed to secure a reasonable price level. It did not aim at maintaining any pivotal price. He did not think it advisable to introduce a clause to provide for the reconsideration of the whole question if the price exceeded a certain limit. It was impossible to say what would be the reasonable price in absence of knowledge of world conditions and costs likely to rule. No members of the Regulation Committee will be actually appointed by the British Government. Government assumed that one of the members on the panel, representing consuming interests would represent interests of the British industry.

Mr. T. E. Groves asked whether the Malaya and Ceylon Governments will be requested to appoint some representatives of consuming interests on the International Committee in order to ensure harmonious operation of the scheme for general interests.

Sir P. Cunliffe Lister replied in the negative and said that the scheme expressly provided representation of the industries concerned.—*Reuter's Special.*

Managing Agency System

(Continued from previous page.) new English Companies Act of 1929 Articles of Association of this character are declared to be void and inoperative. We badly require an amendment on the same lines with a view to save our own companies from similar negligence. The recent trouble in connection with a group of companies has brought this point into great prominence because almost all these companies had taken care to have indemnity clauses engrafted in their articles exonerating the directorate and the officers in all cases except "wilful misfeasance or fraud" or some such other un-provable cause.

In this contention for amendment of our Act as to the indemnity clause I am fortified by a decision in the Bombay High Court in connection with the famous Sholapur Bank case, where the Chief Justice has expressed himself as follows:—

"I would also like to add that in my opinion this appeal shows the desirability of some amendment of the Indian Companies' Act 1913 so as to nullify and also to nullify the wide indemnities given by such articles of Association as articles 98 and 99 in the present case. In this connection I would draw attention to section 152 of the New English Companies Act 1929 which in effect makes articles of that nature void."

(To Be Continued.)

FREE STATE BUDGET WILL SHOW DEFICIT

O'Duffy Seizes Occasion For Propaganda

DUBLIN, May 7.

The Finance Minister will have to find £2,250,000 by taxation or borrowing when he introduces the budget on May 9 according to the White Paper figures just published.

IRRESPONSIBLE STATEMENT REFUTED

Sir John Simon Apologises To Belgium

LONDON, May 7.

Loud cheers in the House of Commons greeted Sir John Simon's reference to the "unfortunate, and irresponsible statement" of Colonel Seton Hutchison that King Albert was murdered.

The Belgian Government called the attention of the British Government to the matter, and Sir John Simon regretted that pain and indignation had been caused in Belgium.—*Reuter.*

A London message dated May 5 stated:—

Intense indignation has been aroused in Belgium by the allegation made by Col. Graham Seton Hutchison, in a speech at Nottingham, that King Albert was not killed accidentally but was "tapped on the back of the head" because he declined to participate in the French plans to make war on Germany.)

FEDERATION OF TEXTILE WORKERS

Sixty Six Delegates Attend Meeting At Lucerne

GENEVA, May 7.

Sixty-six delegates representing eleven nations were present at the Congress of the International Federation of Textile Workers in Lucerne, to-day.

The chief subjects for discussion are hours and wages in the textile industry, rationalisation, the question of more looms per man, overtime on double shifts, and the general economic situation in relation to the textile industry. The fullest information will be sought with regard to the effects of Japanese competition.—*Reuter.*

DIVERSION OF TRADE OF BOMBAY

(Continued from previous page.)

Bombay was the chief centre of cotton and other industries but now these industries have been established in the interior and the up-country. So it is economic for these industrial centres to export and import their goods and requirements from the nearest port and thereby save railway freight, godown charges, handling, loading and unloading expenses, duties and delay. It is, therefore, no wonder that foreign cotton is imported through Bhavnagar for Ahmedabad mills, while sugar is imported at Okha and at some other ports for local consumption, and thus a lot of money is saved.

A little longer sea journey does not cost more, while the cost of railway traffic increases more for every increase of a mile. It is stated that railway freight from Bombay to Madras is more than that from Japan to Bombay.

Countries like Germany and Russia, which have a small coastline, have to depend on a single port. But India has a huge coastline, and it is quite natural that many ports should flourish.

War Time Danger.

Moreover, our dependence on one port for our trade would prove fatal in times of war, because it is easy to capture trade through one outlet than through many others. The capture of this one port means the surrender of all our trade to our enemies. If other ports are developed, the trade can be diverted to these other ports. It is also suitable for foreign traders to carry on their trade through a single port, because it helps them to face Indian competition easily because they can concentrate their attention and energies in one place with their superior and stronger resources than they can do by the division of their energies in many places. It is because of this that European merchants are trying to preserve Bombay against its disintegration.

Bombay has failed to stand an economic test in times of depression, which shows its artificial prosperity. It is only in bad times that defects become obvious. It is no use suppressing the development of other ports and the trade through them for the sake of helping railways and increasing taxation. Bombay cannot be saved by a little reduction in duties and freights and other charges. The remedies that are being tried will not help Bombay while they will surely hamper the growth and progress of other ports.

General O'Duffy's party has seized the occasion for propaganda, and has issued a statement that instead of the deficit Government should have a surplus of £2,000,000 sufficient to reduce the income-tax by a shilling and reduce the beer tax.

86 WORKMEN KILLED

Heavy Death-roll In German Potash Mine Disaster

BERLIN, May 8.

It is now known that 86 have died in the mining disaster in Buggingen.—*Reuter's Special.*

A Reuter message, dated Berlin May 7 states:—

Eighty men were trapped in a Buggingen potash mine, near Karlsruhe, by a fire caused by short circuit. The work was proceeding normally in the morning when a pit prop collapsed cutting the high tension cable and a fire immediately broke out.

An alarm was sounded, but only some men escaped owing to thick smoke. There seems little chance of saving the others.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIAN HIGH COURT BENCHES

LONDON, May 7.

The White Paper proposal to alter the constitution of the High Court benches in India, was opposed by Sir Grimwood Mears in an address to the India Conservative Committee in the House of Commons this evening. He expressed the opinion that the alteration would not benefit the mass of people in India.

He thought the public had great confidence in I.C.C. judges and the happy relationship of the High Courts with the people was definitely due, partly to their presence on the bench. He also opposed the removal of the requirement that one-third of the Judges should be Barristers and Advocates from Scotland.

He disclaimed any intention to disparage the Indian bar to which he paid high tribute, but he was convinced that the best judiciary for India was a composite one, made up of four classes as at present.

He suggested that when the machine was functioning well it was prudent to leave it alone.—*Reuter's Special.*

153 INDIAN CADETS PASS FROM SANDHURST

LONDON, May 7.

The Indian cadets who passed from Sandhurst to the Indian Army totalled 153, and 139 were now commissioned to the Indian Army, including the unattached list pending final posting to the Indian Army, stated Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons in reply to the Duchess of Atholl.

Replying to Capt. V. Cazalet Sir Samuel said Government intended that in future Indians should go to the Military College here.—*Reuter.*

REPORTER ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

While Sitting In A Bookstall

Mr. Chandrabhal V. Avasthi, formerly a reporter of the "Swe-dhin Bharat" and now of the "Aj" newspaper, was arrested by a police-man in mufti of the Princess Street Police Station, at 6 p.m. while sitting in a bookstall at Kalbadevi Road.

It is reported that Mr. Avasthi has been arrested under the Police Act which empowers the police to arrest any person on suspicion, if found loitering under suspicious circumstances.

Mr. Avasthi was marched to the Princess Street Police Station where he has been detained.

DARING BURGLARY

Barrister Robbed

A daring burglary was committed on Tuesday in broad daylight in which property consisting of gold and diamond set jewellery valued at Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 200 in cash from the house of a Barrister is being investigated by the Gamdevi Police.

It appears that the house of Mr. R. H. Pandya, Bar-at-Law, was burgled on Tuesday between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. when Mr. Pandya was away at the High Court and Mrs. Pandya, who is a medical student, was at the Medical College. The culprits who had gained access to the house by smashing open the lock, had it is reported, ransacked the whole room and removed valuable jewellery, consisting of diamonds, precious stones and other trinkets collectively valued at Rs. 8,000 and also Rs. 200 in cash.

The matter was reported to the Police and Inspector Wanjara is now investigating the case.

NO UNCERTIFIED JAPANESE IMPORTS

Sir S. Hoare Says Government Of India Will Prevent Infringement Of Convention

LONDON, May 7.

The Government of India was fully alive to the necessity of securing the co-operation of the States with regard to consignments of cotton and piecegoods from Japan imported via the ports of the Indian States, stated Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. S. Hammersley.

Sir Samuel referred to the steps taken to prevent the import of Japanese cotton piecegoods not covered by certificates.

Mr. Hammersley asked whether Sir S. Hoare was satisfied from the assurances given him that the quota of restrictions could be effectively enforced.

Sir S. Hoare replied: Yes; he was particularly satisfied that the Government of India was taking every possible step to prevent any infringement of the Convention.

Further replying to Mr. Hammersley Sir Samuel said as far

as he was aware there had not been any large imports of piecegoods through Bhavnagar, and the position of this state and others in relation to the overseas trade of India and the customs revenue of the Government of India was being considered by the Government of India in communication with His Majesty's Government.

Mr. Hammersley: "Is not the State entitled to the entire import duties levied? Will Sir S. Hoare carefully watch the situation, and see that the receipt of these revenues does not alter the normal avenues of trade to India?"

Sir S. Hoare replied that the question raised the most complicated issues connected with the treaty with Bhavnagar and the Government of India and he was considering the reactions to the treaty, giving attention to the points raised by Mr. Hammersley.—*Reuter.*

OTTAWA BENEFITS ONLY BRITAIN & DOMINIONS!

Thomas Waxes Eloquent On Inter-Imperial Trade Boom And Does Not Mention India As A Beneficiary

RUGBY, May 7.

During the House of Commons debate on the Dominion Affairs to-night the Dominions Secretary, Mr. Thomas, cited figures to show, that despite the Economic depression of the last few years, every Dominion affected by the Ottawa Agreement had increased its trade with Britain and that Britain had increased its trade with Britain and that Britain had increased its trade with Britain and that Britain had increased its trade with Britain.

The fact that, while the world trade had gone down, trade within the Empire had improved, was sufficient justification for Ottawa.

He had received abundant evidence of appreciation by the Dominions of the way in which Bri-

tain was conducting her side of the Ottawa Agreements.

Referring specially to New Zealand, he said that a number of people there had urged upon their Government, that if all tariffs against British goods were removed, Britain would take everything that New Zealand cared to send. The New Zealand communication with regard to this was not taken by the British Government as an offer, because it was perfectly obvious that no New Zealand Government would entertain such a position.

Mr. Thomas pointed out that 25 per cent of New Zealand's revenue was from tariffs, and said that it was impossible to reconcile the position by which one Dominion would be given particular preference against any other in the same commodity.—*B. O. W.*

CENTURY MILL EMPLOYEES ARRESTED

Strikers Claim Increasing Success

As a sequel to the alleged assault on the inmates of Hajee Umar Ahmed Chawl, De Lisle Rd. and by a batch of Parsis, of the Century Mills, the Police arrested on Tuesday five Parsis on charges of rioting, trespass and causing hurt. They were later released on bail.

The arrested men were: M. D. Karbhari (Overseer); R.M. Havildar (Carding Head Jobber); A.D. Churigar (Assistant Weaving Master); B. Phirozshah (Spinning Master) and J.D. Colah (Assistant Weaving Apprentice), all of the Century Mills.

The incident occurred as a result of a stone, which struck a batch of Parsis, who were on their way to work at the Century Mills on Tuesday. The men presumed that the stone came from the direction of Hajee Umar Ahmed Chawl and they rushed in a body, about 30 to 40 of them, in to the Chawl, and are alleged to have indiscriminately assaulted all and sundry, who came in their way. Some women are also alleged to have been assaulted.

Rukhmibai and five others living in the Chawl, who had received injuries, proceeded to the Police Station and lodged their complaints. The Police made inquiries and arrested the five Parsis.

STONE-THROWING.

There were some cases of stone throwing at the black-legs and also at Mills that were working, reported to the police.

The Spring Mills was, it appears, stoned in the afternoon by some strikers. The black-legs are alleged to have retaliated and some men of both parties received injuries.

A Head-Jobber and some workers of the Elphinstone Mills who were returning home in the evening, were pelted with stones and injured. While one Sakharan

Dhondu, also of the Elphinstone Mills, with a view to avoid the strikers, took train to Dadar and from there returned walking along the Gokhale Rd. He presumed that he had thus successfully avoided the strikers, when some men pounced upon him and are alleged to have assaulted him.

Two further arrests of volunteers in Kala Chowki section have been reported.

FURTHER FALL IN ATTENDANCE.

There was no change for the better in the Mill Strike situation on Tuesday. As a matter of fact, the Strike Leaders claim that there has been a further fall in the attendance at the Mills kept open. Of the twenty-one mills, which were kept open on Saturday only 20 mills worked on Tuesday.

There were four meetings held during the night at Lalbagh Maidan, Ganesh Maidan, Kamgar Maidan and Sewree. There were large attendances at these meetings and if figures are any index to measure the success of the strike, these easily testify to it.

MILLOWNERS' PROPAGANDA.

The Millowners have, however, not slackened their propaganda, and leaflets were again distributed on Tuesday inviting the strikers to resume work.

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT for INCOME-TAX Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

6, Ravellin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 22550. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

Readers' Views

Popularize Hindi

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I happened to visit the All-India Khadi Exhibition, at the Vanita Vishram premises and the one thing that struck me most was that the organisers had not thought it necessary to use the National language in all matters as handbills, posters, prices, etc. Not only was Hindi not to be seen, but it could not also be heard much. I made a remark to the effect that there should have been more use of Hindi in the "suggestions book."

The first requisite of a national worker is the knowledge of the national language. People in Bombay often err when they think that Hindustani is spoken and understood here tolerably well. But on a very careful examination it will be found that a very vigorous attempt should be made to correct the Hindi that is very freely and naturally used here. 'Chalo,' 'Dekho,' 'Kiya Mang'ha,' 'Tum' these are not at present accepted as polite Hindi; but these are profusely used, which makes the Hindi-knowing man really sad.

Gandhiji has clearly expressed that "working knowledge of Hindi includes ability to write letters." How many of the national workers are doing this in practice? So long as there is such a gulf between the theory and practice of nationalism no wonder that nationalism is still in the making.

The other day, a Press report said that the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan requested Gandhiji to do something for Hindi Prachar in Orissa, as he did for South India. He has already shown what is to be done by creating an organisation for 'prachar' work in that province. It is up to the people of non-Hindi provinces to organise the work and, if special difficulties arise, then they can ask Gandhiji to help them. But the hard fact is that nothing acts without Gandhiji's setting it in motion.

Kaka Kalelkar said some time ago, "What Bombay has done during the past ten years, has achieved for it the name of 'The Swaraj City.' But if it is that 'Swaraj City' there is no Hindi-Prachar. It will be a matter not for surprise but for grief and shame."

It is hoped that the above few lines will set all nationalists to think about this and act.—Yours etc.,

"NATIONALIST."

Working Hours In Government Offices

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, ("Sufferer" who has come out with a long letter regarding the change in working hours of Government offices does not appear to have any sympathy for his brothers of the commercial and mercantile offices who have for years and years been working much longer hours than the staff of Government offices. One would have appreciated his letter if, instead of his appeal to reduce the working hours of Government offices he had requested the heads of

commercial and mercantile institutions to cut down their working hours bringing them to a level with those of Government offices.

"Sufferer" says he has to begin to get ready for the office from 9 a.m. Is this a big grievance when compared to his other brothers who have to start by 8 o'clock or even earlier if they live far away in the suburbs?

It is an admitted fact that out of all the employees working in different offices it is only the Government servants who get all sorts of privileges regarding holidays and leave. In short, "Sufferer" will find that he has no give some deep and comparative grievance at all if he will only thinking to his ideas.—Yours, etc.,

Medical Aid To University Candidates

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I venture to place a few observations before your readers regarding the University examinations which are held every year in the hottest part of the year. On account of the weather conditions considerable inconvenience is experienced by the candidates. There are always several cases of fainting, vomiting, fever and other vexatious complaints owing to unbearable heat. This state of affairs could be remedied by the appointment of medical men either as Senior Supervisors or as Medical Supervisors at the different centres of University examinations. The usefulness of the presence of a medical man on the spot was demonstrated by the appointment, per chance, of Dr. G. A. Jalihal, M.B.B.S., as one of the Supervisors at the Matriculation examination held in April 1934 at the Dharwar centre. He was able to give prompt relief at his own expense to several candidates who suffered during the said examination. Under such circumstances I would urge upon the University authorities the desirability of appointing medical men either as Senior Supervisors or as Medical Supervisors during all the University examinations at different centres. In this connection I submit that it is the duty of the University to attend to the physical needs of the candidates, as it receives substantial fees from them. In the old days there used to be doctors moving about in the University examination pandals offering help to candidates in need of immediate medical aid. I do not know why that benign practice was done away with.

It is a reasonable demand of students to have some provision made by the University for regular medical relief under the tense situation of examination halls. Much of the anxiety now felt by the boys who are only left to trust to the chapter of accidents will be relieved if they know that the University has made regular provision to look after them in cases of emergency. The University owes it to the public to make suitable arrangements for the medical relief of students offering to be examined at the different centres of the University of Bombay, and if it did so, the examinees as well as their parents would be grateful to them.—Yours etc.,

PARENT OF A CANDIDATE.
Dharwar, May 3.

Police Open Fire At Bairanga

Dispute Between Hindus And Butchers Creates A Men- acing Situation

MUZAFFARPUR, May 8.

A report has just been reached here that the police had to open fire on a Hindu mob about 25,000 strong in village Bairanga in District Muzaffarpur where Hindu Moslem tension of a serious type had been prevailing since Saturday last. No casualty is reported so far.

The trouble is stated to have originated as a result of the high-handedness displayed by some butchers of village Akhta who snatched away a number of cows while these were being taken to pastures for grazing. Local Hindus protesting against this action of butchers, the latter are reported to have let the

cows go on Sunday evening after mercilessly beating them. It is alleged that this was resented by the Hindu villagers. Both sides were mobilising their forces since then, and clash appeared imminent. On receipt of information, a strong contingent of police force was drafted to control the situation.

On Monday afternoon, however, a Hindu mob numbering 25,000 strong assembled at the outskirts of Akhta, where it is alleged the offending butchers resided. They were prevented by police from entering the village, but the mob appeared to be in a mood to pay any heed to these orders. As the situation threatened to get out of control, fire was opened with a view to disperse them.—United Press.

POLICE FIRE 25 ROUNDS

Reinforcements Rushed To
Ghazipur To Control
Mob Fury

NAINITAL, May 7.

Further particulars received here about the riot that occurred in a village in Ghazipur District show that it arose over a Hindu pulling down the railing surrounding the tomb of a Muslim martyr, alleging that persons in charge of the tomb caused annoyance and insult to Hindu womenfolk who visited the place in large numbers.

The ill-feeling was further aggravated by mischief-mongers spreading the news that cows would be sacrificed at the tomb on May 3rd.

On that date, a crowd of some 400 Hindus armed with spears and lathis assembled at the place, and when the police attempted to disperse them, the former were greeted with a shower of missiles, and the charge was met with a counter attack, wherein a Sub-Inspector received a spear wound.

The Sub-Divisional Officer who was present on the scene finding the situation becoming grave, ordered the police to open fire. Twenty-five rounds were fired injuring three persons. So far 27 arrests have been made.

The situation is now under control and police are patrolling the locality.

It is understood that further police reinforcements under a European Assistant Superintendent of Police is being sent to the place.

It is further understood that exemption in respect of swords and spears under the Arms Act will be withdrawn in Ghazipur district.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S COLLECTIONS

PATNA, May 8.

The total collections by Gandhiji in the course of his Harijan tour in Shahabad, Santal Parganas, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Chapra, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Monghyr and Ranchi districts amount Rs 23,742.

The figures for Singhbhum, Adra and Tatanagar are not available yet.—United Press.

SANATANIST TACTICS

Truth About Anti-Gandhi
Leaflets

PURI, May 8.

Gandhiji has received the following letter from the Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhour, "A press copy of your speech at Deogarh having just been put into my hand, I hasten to inform you that you were right in doubting if the leaflets alleged to have been issued under my instructions, were so at all, and that I have no knowledge of such leaflets."

Certainly there is not the least foundation of truth in the statement that I had lent my name to it in any way. This is to make my position perfectly clear, and without troubling, to let you know my individual view as regards the proposed Temple Entry Bill. I must share with you in expressing regret at the spread of untruths, as well as the unseemly demonstrations at Deogarh.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S GUJARAT PROGRAMME

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

It is understood that Gandhiji's programme of a tour of Gujarat and Kathiawar has been provisionally fixed. He is expected to arrive in Ahmedabad on June 25, and after taking two or three days rest, will proceed to tour Kathiawar and Gujarat. His tour will occupy eleven days. The local Harijan leaders have written to Gandhiji suggesting a Harijan Conference to be held in the Harijan Ashram during his stay in Ahmedabad.—A. P.

INQUIRY INTO SULTANPUR FIRING

KAPURTHALA, May 8.

An official communique issued by the Kapurthala Durbar says: "Immediately on receipt of the official report about the firing incident at Sultanpur, the Chief Minister of Punjab telegraphed to the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, saying that he proposed to enquire into the incident personally and to inspire greater confidence in the enquiry, requested that a representative of the Agent to the Governor-General might kindly be associated with him therein."

The Chief Minister has now learnt from the Agent to the Governor-General that the Government of India have agreed to the proposal and have approved of the association of Mr. Griffin, Secretary to the Agent, with him in the enquiry. The enquiry will begin immediately.—A. P.

Immediate abolition of the Agriculturists Relief Act in Mysore State, cessation of levy of coffee cess from planters and the reduction of wages were urged at the fourth session of the Indian Planters Conference of Mysore held at Chickmagalur.

MAHATMA FOR CUTTACK

Confers With Harijan
Workers At Puri

PURI, May 8.

Gandhiji broke silence at 12 last night. He conferred with local Harijan Workers this morning. Gandhiji has decided to avoid vehicles as far as possible and move from place to place on foot walking ordinarily 8 miles daily.

After finishing his programme here to-day, Gandhiji leaves for Cuttack on foot early to-morrow morning.—United Press.

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INQUIRY INTO SULTANPUR FIRING

KAPURTHALA, May 8.

An official communique issued by the Kapurthala Durbar says: "Immediately on receipt of the official report about the firing incident at Sultanpur, the Chief Minister of Punjab telegraphed to the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, saying that he proposed to enquire into the incident personally and to inspire greater confidence in the enquiry, requested that a representative of the Agent to the Governor-General might kindly be associated with him therein."

The Chief Minister has now learnt from the Agent to the Governor-General that the Government of India have agreed to the proposal and have approved of the association of Mr. Griffin, Secretary to the Agent, with him in the enquiry. The enquiry will begin immediately.—A. P.

CAUGHT IN LANDSLLIDE

Shocking Tragedy While
Digging Earth At
Badnera

NAGPUR, May 8.

A shocking tragedy is reported from Badnera, where several women were buried alive yesterday morning, while digging earth from a pit of Gadhi, an old Fortress, due to a huge landslide. The exact number of fatalities is not known. Seven women were extricated dead, till yesterday afternoon.—United Press.

CHANGES IN GWALIOR CABINET

GWALIOR, May 8.

His Highness the Maharaja Scindia Alijha Bahadur assumed charge of the Revenue portfolio yesterday, which had recently fallen vacant. Col. S. N. N. Haksar, Kt., C.I.E. political member, Council of Regency, is proceeding on s.s. months' leave to Europe for treatment and in his place Sardar Sahla Sir Sultan Ahmed Khan, Kt. C.I.E. Appeals Member will officiate.

Mr. Mohanlal Khosla, Law Member will hold charge of the Appeals Department in addition to the portfolio of Law and Justice.—United Press.

NEW IAW MEMBER REACHES SIMLA

SIMLA, May 8.

Sir Nripendra Sircar the New Law Member and Lady Sircar arrived here this morning from Calcutta. They were met by Sir Lancelot Graham, the Secretary to the Legislative Department, Mr. Bartley Joht Secretary, Mr. Spence Deputy Secretary and other High Officials of the Legislative Department.

Interviewed by the United Press Sir N. Sircar expressed great satisfaction about the decision of the Government of India to dissolve the Assembly.—United Press.

PT. SHARMA ON RANCHI DECISION

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma, a Nationalist leader from the Punjab, said in the course of an interview that the controversies existing at present regarding the Swaraj policy and programme would certainly disappear after the A.I.C.C. meeting at Patna.

The A. I.C.C. was sure to endorse the decision of the Swaraj Party. He did not consider it desirable for the A.I.C.C. to contest the elections direct. Continuing, he said that the present Swaraj Party was without any influential leaders like the late C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru, but after the Patna meeting, the provincial organisations would be in a position to do regular work.

As regards the Communal Award, he said "it would have been far better if the Ranchi Conference had waited till the Patna meeting. I made a request in that direction, but the decision could not be postponed."

The Patna meeting will make the position still more clear. It is certain that the majority of Hindu seats in the Assembly will be captured by the Swaraj Party. It is difficult to say at this stage how many seats will be won.—A. P.

KING RETURNS FROM WINDSOR

RUGBY, May 7.

The King and Queen to-day returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor Castle. They will remain in London until Whit Sunday, when they will visit Sandringham for a few days, then returning to Buckingham Palace for the remainder of London season.—B. O. W.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Will Film Convention Help Actors?

It is announced that the First Indian Motion Picture Convention will be held in December this year with a view to bringing together the producers of films, distributors and exhibitors, so that they could discuss the difficulties that are facing them and evolve a remedy. The Motion Picture Society of India are also trying to get international co-operation in the organisation of an exhibition, which will review the achievements of the Indian film industry. Everyone, including the producers, will agree that the Indian film industry has made very little progress towards the achievement of technical perfection. England, though it started very late as compared to Hollywood, has been at present competing more or less successfully with Hollywood.

wood. The producers in India should pay greater attention to acting and technique. They should moreover, help to remove the impression that the actors remain outcasts of society.

A Readable Magazine

A perusal of the "St. Andrew's High School (Bandra) Annual" inspires in one's mind the thought that more schools had magazines of this kind. Exceedingly well got up, the magazine is long enough to be sufficiently informative and short enough to retain one's interest; just the size, in fine, for a school journal. The various "reports" give a clear idea of the work done by the school and the progress achieved. If the quality of the articles contributed by the students to the magazine is any criterion of the standard maintained by the school, it must be decent indeed.

JAP "INVASION" ALARMS ENGLAND

Bicycles At 12s. 6d. And Pencils At 1d A Doz. For
English Markets

Japan, not content with the enormous trade she has fished from Empire markets, is now planning to swamp this country with cheap goods, writes the Industrial correspondent of "The People" (London).

She is out to undersell our manufacturers in their own markets; and to achieve that aim she is going to ship over here the following absurdly cheap lines:

Bicycles to be assembled here and sold at 12s. 6d. each.

Pencils at 7/8ths of a penny a dozen.

Propelling pencils at a penny each.

Singlets at 6d. each.

Underpants at 7d. each.

Shirts at 1s. each.

Jumpers at 11d., with zip fasteners.

British manufacturers cannot hope to compete with these prices. And if Japan sells these goods at the same rate that she has been selling other articles she will do untold harm to our industries.

Major Henry A. Procter, M. P. for Ayrington, who has made an exhaustive study of the menace of Japanese trade, told me yesterday that in 1928 the number of electric light bulbs imported into this country from Japan was 5,443,836. In 1932 she sent over here 57,064,000 bulbs.

In the first six months of 1933 Britain exported to Kenya and Uganda 8,014 yards of artificial silk piece goods; Japan, in the same period, sent 2,587,763 yards.

"It is the same story in the case of cotton goods," said Major Procter. "Everywhere we are being driven out."

And now the drive is spreading to Britain itself. "I learn," said Major Procter, "that, in addition to the goods listed above, a Japanese firm is building a car on lines identical to those of one of our famous baby-cars; and is putting it on the market at £50 under a name resembling that of the British machine."

"In Japan cotton operatives are paid 6s. 10d. a week and engineers 14s. Britain is fighting a combination of depreciated currency, low wages and Government-subsidised shipping."

"Her trade is increasing at a great rate, while we are slipping behind. Now she is to attack our wool trade. She has made immense purchases of wool in Australia, and will start a great wool trade campaign in a few months' time."

"Agents all over the world are employed simply to pick up novelties and ship them to Japan. There they are copied and put on the market within a few weeks' time."

Major Procter suggests that the way to counteract the flood of cheap Japanese goods is the imposition throughout British possessions of duties totalling at first 62 per cent. to balance the depreciation of the yen, and further levies to offset the low wages paid."

"In addition," he says, "there should be confiscation of all articles that are found to be fished patents or designs copyrighted by our manufacturers. Should such measures fail to stem the tide of Japanese undercutting, then the only solution would be a complete embargo upon Japanese goods."

ALLEGED INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE

Charge Against Labour
Leader

Mr. V. B. Khale, Labour leader, was charged on Tuesday before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, with having led a procession along the prohibited route of Sayani Road instead of leading it along the Elphinstone Road, and with having made a speech, before a deterred the public servants from their duty, gathering of 10,000 strikers inciting them to violence.

Further hearing has been postponed to May 10.

SIR C. V. RAMAN AND CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

"Forward" Expresses
Regret

"Forward" writes:—

With reference to the item of news published in yesterday's "Forward" relating to Calcutta University affairs, on further enquiry we learn that Sir C. V. Raman is resigning the Professorship had himself offered to return the apparatus belonging to the University which he had in his possession. There was therefore no occasion for the University to have asked him to return the same nor could any question of adjustment of the Provident Fund arise. We express our regret for yesterday's publication.

AIRMAIL CAUGHT IN STORM

Machine Damaged, But
Pilot Unhurt

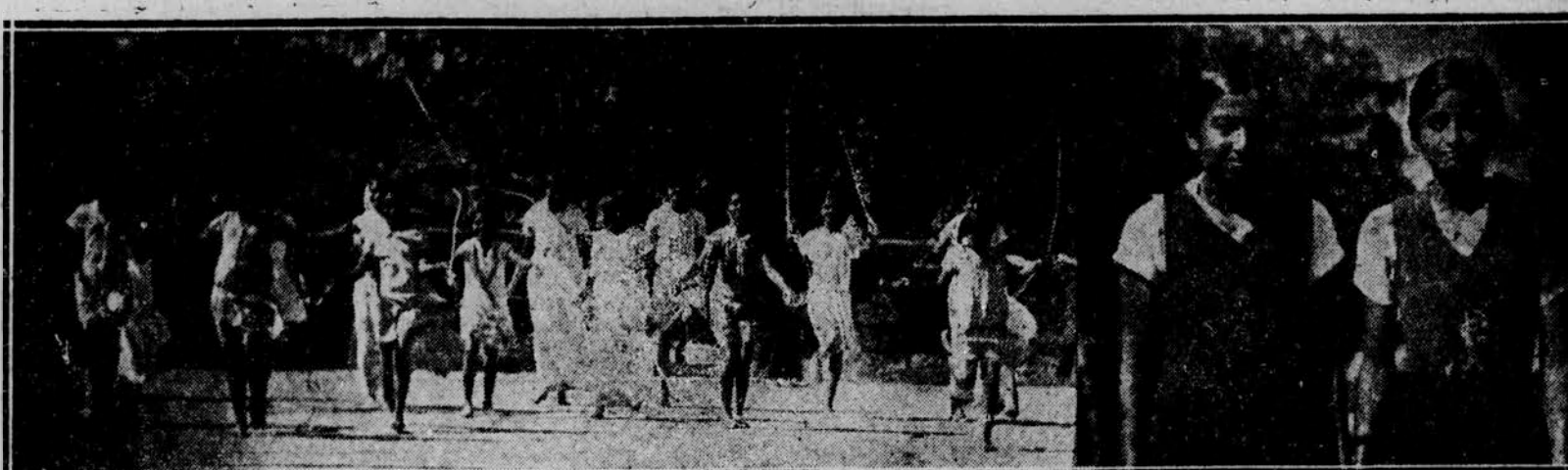
CALCUTTA, May 8.

The Indian National Airways Dragon Moth carrying Rangoon airmail which left for Chittagong at 7 a.m. en route to Rangoon, was caught in a storm, while landing at Chittagong and hit a bund. The machine was damaged. Part of the undercarriage collapsed. Pilot Hawkes and Wireless operator Green, escaped unhurt.—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

WOMEN'S SPORTS AT VILE PARLE



The Kumarika and Stree Mandal of Vile Parle, held its annual sports and prize distribution on Sunday last. On the left is seen the skipping-rope race in progress, while to the right are the winners in the swimming competition.

France's Silent Dictator Of Press And Politics

M. Finally The Man Behind The Men Behind-The-Scenes

Europe's greatest mystery man, controller of newspapers, director of banks, dictator to Prime Ministers, wrecker of Governments—and backer of French Fascism. Vigilant writes in "Clarion."

The most powerful single individual in France to-day, and hence the biggest individual factor in the present desperate crisis of the country where he has chosen to settle, is Horace Finaly, Director of the Bank of Paris and the Low Countries.

In the shadowy background behind the armed Fascist columns now threatening civil war in Paris, behind generals, Cabinet Ministers, newspaper editors, Finaly lays his plans, gives his orders, pulls the strings.

HE PAID FOR IT. "If I were dictator of France I would clap you straight into jail," is what Joseph Caillaux, then Finance Minister of France, said to Finaly in 1925. Four months later Caillaux fell from power. Nobody pretended that it was the doing of anyone but Finaly.

He was born in Hungary 55 or 60 years ago. His family were originally Scottish. He settled in France, and received his naturalisation papers four years before the outbreak of the last war.

He devoted himself to increasing the power of his bank and in acquiring an ever-increasing influence over the French Press through control of its advertising.

The Bank of Paris and the Low Countries is the largest commercial bank in France.

The first public exhibition of the immense power of Horace Finaly came with the war in North Africa against Abdel Krim, which costs the French people huge expenditures in blood and money.

At the beginning it was supposed that France would be able to keep out of the war, which started as an affair between the Rif and the Spaniards. But Finaly's bank had just secured a valuable mining concession in the area.

Under pressure from him, the French Government instructed the French Ambassador in Madrid to offer a very limited French cover for the Spanish flank. Marshal Lyautey, who was in charge in North Africa, and is now a leading figure in French Fascist circles, was in close co-operation with Finaly.

He kept asking for reinforcements and a free hand to go into the war. Finaly backed him in Paris, and the French were soon at war.

To-day they call him "the man no one dares to name." It is not difficult for Finaly to keep out of the newspapers anything he does not wish to appear.

DOMINATES THE LOT. There are in fact only three Paris daily newspapers which are not directly or indirectly under his control. These three are the Socialist "Populaire et Peuple,"

and the Communist "Humanite." All the others are dominated by the Havas Agency, controlling as it does most of the advertising revenue in France.

The deciding voice in the Havas Agency is the voice of Horace Finaly. The other important controlling figure on the Havas Agency is Francois Wendel, President of the French Steel and Iron Committee.

"De Wendel, now closely associated with Finaly, is the leading personage in the French Armament industry, and has huge German armament industries as well.

These two, de Wendel and Finaly, share between them the control of Leon Daudet and the Royalist daily, "Action Francaise."

HE CHOSE STAVISKY. Finaly is called "the man behind the men behind-the-scenes." It was under the supreme direction of Finaly that the Stavisky scandal was chosen, from among hundreds of scandals that might have been used at any time during the past year, to be the occasion for the first open moves towards the abolition or suspension of parliamentary government in France and the establishment of a "Directorate" or—in plain language—a Dictatorship, of the Right.

It was under Finaly's eye that the plans were laid for the Fascist demonstration on February 6, which resulted, as it was meant to result, in the overthrow of Daladier's centre Government.

Taking a leaf out of the book of his opposite numbers across the Rhine—Thyssen, and Krupp and Hugenberg—Finaly has understood that what he and his colleagues of the French reaction need is a fighting force; if possible a fighting force whose real objectives are disguised under pseudo-revolutionary slogans, exactly as was the case with the Nazis.

The first stage of the Finaly campaign was completed with the advent to power of the Doumergue "National" Government which has already begun the introduction of emergency decrees curiously reminiscent of the Brüning decrees that paved the way for Fascism in Germany.

MORE THAN A REBUFF. Now the French Fascists are being drilled and armed. Simultaneously the Finaly-controlled Press has let loose another wave of scandals, spy scares, and promises of general disaster, creating an atmosphere of crisis in which it will be easy to march the Fascists into the streets as soon as Finaly decides either to force the present Government further along the Fascist road, or to oust it in favour of a more openly Fascist regime.

One thing upset some of Finaly's calculations. That was the strength of the workers' resistance as demonstrated in the prolonged fighting in Paris on February 9, and in the great general strike of February 12.

Not only did Socialist and Communist workers joined together in a huge united front demonstration all over France; a large section of the shopkeepers and small traders, whom Fascism is most anxious to catch, demonstrated on the side of the workers.

Again and again in the last few days when Fascist bands have attempted to parade the streets, they have been chased away by the spontaneous attack of the workers. These are facts which give Finaly pause, leading him to wonder whether after all he is going to be able to make the history of German Fascism repeat itself in France.

ORANGE MARKET DESTROYED BY FIRE. NAGPUR, May 8. Damage to the extent of Rs. 25,000 was caused last night, when the Orange Market, Nagpur, was caught by a big fire and burnt to ashes.

The cause of the fire, however, is not known.—United Press.



The members of the Santa Cruz Hindu Stree Mandal gave garba dances at the All-India Khadi Exhibition on Monday.

2,000 HOUSES DAMAGED

14 Persons Die In Terrible Tornado Havoc In Sylhet

SYLHET, May 8. Details now available of the terrible tornado which swept over Sylhet on April 30, show that northern and western sides of Jaldhup and Karimganj thanas are the worst affected.

Over 2,000 houses were blown down in this area alone; some of the villages were entirely wiped off. Nearly 25 per cent of the people in these areas were rendered homeless and resourceless. Fourteen deaths are reported from Jaldhup area alone, besides many injured. Dead bodies were traced even after four days of the disaster.

Three deaths from lightning shocks are reported from Barilika. Heavy rains are still persisting.—United Press.

REMEDY FOR PERJURY IN LAW COURTS

Justice Young Suggests Substitution Of Oath For Hindus And Muslims

LAHORE, May 7. The substitution of the oath on Ganges water for Hindus, and on the Koran for Moslems, in place of the present oaths administered in the courts, and other similar changes were amongst the suggestions made by Chief Justice Young for the purpose of dealing with the problem of delays in the law, in replying to the welcome given him by the Bench and Bar to-day, on the assumption of his office to-day.

Mr. Justice Young remarked that an increase in the number of judges and larger working days for courts would mitigate the evil of delay, and said that he failed to understand the necessity for so many scattered holidays throughout the year. His Lordship, continuing, said, that if the opportunities of giving oral evidence were limited and necessary sutable oaths varying perhaps in the different districts were made compulsory, the time of the courts now wasted in useless evidence would be saved and in a few years, the arrears in every High Court in India would disappear.

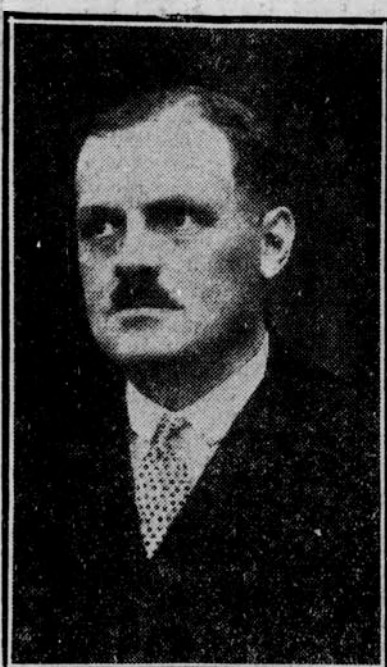
He added that in the estimation of prominent Indian lawyers, a large proportion of witnesses in courts in this country, were prepared to swear falsely. The root of the evil, he pointed out, was the futility of the oath which meant precisely nothing to a vast majority of witnesses, and suggested that the substitution of the oath on Ganges water and the Koran would effect a miraculous change.

He also suggested a large extension of the Registration Law in this connection.—A.P.

ZAMINDAR DONE TO DEATH

MEERUT, May 7. Ral Sahib Ramashray Prasad, a big zamindar of Kila Parichitgarh, District Meerut and sometime Honorary Magistrate, had gone to village Shamsherpur yesterday for attachment of property in satisfaction of his decree. When he was bathing it is alleged he was done to death with lathi blows.

One person has been arrested in this connection.—A.P.



Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., the new Commissioner of the Bombay Corporation, will take charge on May 10.

COOLY CAMP FLOODED

15 Trucks Capsize Resulting In Death Of Eight Persons

CHITTAGONG, May 7. The Traffic Superintendent, A B Railway, Chittagong, wires:—At mile 40 owing to slip and breach of hill section between Ditchkcherra and Mallongdisa on Assam-Bengal Railway on the 6th instant through train service is temporarily suspended until further advice. Through running is expected to resume in about five days' time. Ditchkcherra cooly camp flooded resulting in the death of eight coolies, 15 hopper trucks capsizing.—A.P.

COMPETITIVE I. C. S. EXAMINATION

Ex-Vice-Chancellor's Son Stands First

ALLAHABAD, May 8. In the Indian Civil Service Examination (Competitive) held in India in January last, Adityanath Jha, M.A., of the Allahabad University, son of Dr. Ganaganath Jha, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University tops the list of successful candidates, while Messrs. Bose and Menon of Madras stand second and third respectively. Lafarul Hassan of Allahabad University stands fourth.—United Press.

NEW PERMANENT JUDGE OF CALCUTTA

SIMLA, May 7. A Government communiqué says:—His Majesty the King Emperor has approved the appointment of Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.R.E. Cunliffe, Kt. Bar-at-Law, at present a Judge of Rangoon High Court to be a permanent Judge of Calcutta High Court in succession to Hon'ble Justice P. L. Buckland Kt. Bar-at-Law who is retiring on 12 September 1934. The Governor General in Council has appointed Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cunliffe to act as Additional Judge of Calcutta High Court with effect from June 11, 1934 when Hon'ble Justice R. E. Jha, I.C.S. proceeds on leave till September 11, 1934.—United Press.

CYCLONE HAVOC

People In Motihari And Betiah Homeless

CALCUTTA, May 8. Reports received in Calcutta state that a severe storm passed over Assam, North Bengal and Bihar on the 6th and 7th inst., causing considerable damage.

Dhubri reports cyclonic conditions with heavy rain and high wind. Bogra has suffered for the third time within a short period. Tin roofs of houses were blown off, while at Tarakashwar, near Calcutta the storm lasted for some hours and blew off the roof of the local dispensary.

Several houses were damaged in Dumka, Bihar, and many trees uprooted.

Considerable damage has been done in Motihari and Betiah and a number of men and animals have been injured. Several villagers have been rendered homeless.—A. P.

ROBBED AN OLD FRIEND

CALCUTTA, May 7. Narendra Das was sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment and three years police surveillance on release for stealing a wrist watch and certain other articles from the house of Bipin Bhari Ghose, an old friend of his whom he had met after a period of fourteen years.

It is stated that Bipin Ghose invited his erstwhile friend for tea and discovered the theft after his friend had taken leave.—A.P.

REVOLVER AND CARTRIDGES FOUND IN DELHI HOUSE

Police Search For Stolen Property But Discover Arms

NEW DELHI, May 7. A revolver and ten live cartridges are alleged to have been recovered by the police to-day in the course of house search in Bazar Sitaram. It is stated that the house of one Gobardhan was being searched in connection with some theft when the police happened to inspect another portion of the same house occupied by a woman.

It is reported that the attention of the police was attracted by a pillow that was thrust between the beams on the ceiling. On examining the pillow, the police are reported to have found a revolver and cartridges.—A.P.

COCAINE SMUGGLER JAILED FOR ASSAULT

NEW DELHI, May 7. Mr. Isar, the City Magistrate, sentenced Kalli, a notorious cocaine smuggler to four years' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting a policeman who was trying to arrest him.—A.P.

The EYES of every USER OF

DOUBLE
LINSEED
ARE

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OIL
FOCUSSED



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Manufactured according to
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It is 30 p. c. cheaper and 50 p. c. better than the best imported stuff.

Compare these facts for your own satisfaction:

	"Swastik"	"Imported"
1 Drying Time	4½ hrs.	5 hrs.
2 Acid Value	6.2	9.4
3 Covering Capacity per lb.	194 sq. ft.	123 sq. ft.

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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, eating, drinking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives. Expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run-down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes three good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top." They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.

ORANGE MARKET DESTROYED BY FIRE

NAGPUR, May 8. Damage to the extent of Rs. 25,000 was caused last night, when the Orange Market, Nagpur, was caught by a big fire and burnt to ashes.

The cause of the fire, however, is not known.—United Press.

"FORTIFY FAMILY'S FUTURE"

India Equitable

INSURANCE CO., LTD. Estd. 1908.

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A New Modified Hormone Product!
Restores YOUTH & VIRILITY!!!
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SMALLER DOSES
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MUSSOOREE HILL.

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices 15 Points Up

SUDDEN TURN IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

London Gold Slightly Easy But Silver Steady

LIVERPOOL WHEAT FIRM BUT CHICAGO GRAINS QUIET

BOMBAY, May 8. On Tuesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates moved within a narrow range.

REACTION IN NEW YORK COTTON

Reaction set in on the New York cotton market on account of unfavourable reports regarding silver legislation and also due to an easier tendency in other markets.

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER STEADY

London gold was slightly easy but silver was steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT FIRM

Liverpool wheat ruled firm but Chicago wheat and other grains were quiet.

GILTDED SECURITIES QUIET AND EASY

The London Stock Exchange displayed irregular movements in price while gilt-edged securities ruled with a quiet and easy tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSING FIRM

The New York cotton market took a sudden turn in the middle of the session and prices steadily advanced and closed firm with a rise of 15 points.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)	
New York, May 8	
Previous closing rate	11.45
To-day's opening rate	11.42
Difference	-.03
To-day's closing rate	11.61
Difference	+.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)	
Liverpool, May 8	
Previous closing rate	5.79
To-day's opening rate	5.83
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing rate	5.77
Difference	-.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Reaction set in on the New York cotton market today due perhaps to unfavourable reports regarding silver legislation and also due to an easier tendency in other markets. Prices moved with a downward trend following liquidation.

Trading in October commenced with a decline of 6 points at 11.42 and after narrow movements prices advanced by one point following quiet but steady Liverpool cables. Thereafter the market lost strength and prices declined on liquidation October recording 11.36.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.61 with a rise of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening range:

July (11.27/11.24)	11.29/11.27
October (11.42/11.39)	11.43/11.42
December (11.53/11.51)	11.54/11.53

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (5.81)	5.87
American May (5.83)	5.88
Egyptian July (8.18)	8.27
Egyptian July (8.20)	8.30

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 8. Broach J.A. was quoted at Rs. 191-12 after New York opening which was 6 points down. Subsequently the rate declined to Rs. 191 as New York future were reported to be 15 points down. Thereafter the rate improved to Rs. 191-8 with New York future about 10 to 11 points down.

The Pudukottah Durbar has issued a notification prohibiting nook-swinging and other self-torturing practices during the Mariamman festivals in the State. The order says, that while the Government are reluctant within certain limits to interfere with any act performed in the name of religion, they cannot remain indifferent to such self-inflicted tortures especially in public.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 8. Liverpool wheat opened firm with July at 55-1/2 and October 58. There was fairly good buying a following bulish weather reports.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 8. Prices on the Chicago wheat market declined on commission houses selling and liquidation. May was quoted at 54, July 51-3/4, October 53.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, May 8. Chicago oats opened steady with May at 33-1/4 and July at 33-1/4. Business was moderate.

Rye was quoted at 37-3/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 7. Argentine linseed quotations were not received today.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, May 8. The demand was slow.

Lower (0-8) 0-9
Higher (1-10) 1-7 1/2
Scoured inferior to average:
Lower (1-1) 0-11
Higher (2-9) 2-7

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m. in the London market:

METALS

Tin (235 3/8 buyers 235 5/8 sellers)
235 1/4 buyers 235 3/8 sellers dull
Lead (211 1/8 buyers 211 1/8 sellers)
211 1/16 buyers 211 1/16 sellers irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (235 1/4 to 235 3/4)
235 1/4 to 235 1/2
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop May-June (15 3/8) 15 3/8 value
Dundee May (217 3/4) unquoted
Lightning May (216 1/2) unquoted.

TEA

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/16) 7 1/4 paid and value
April-June (7 9/16) 7 3/8 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay, May-June (212 1/2)
212 3/8 buyers 212 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May-June (212 1/4)
212 1/4 buyers 212 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata May-June (210 1/8)
210 1/8 buyers 210 1/8 sellers
Rapeseed Tia May-June (210 1/8)
210 1/8 buyers 210 1/8 sellers

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8th May 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 4.62 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.4 degrees (2 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.3 degrees (normal).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 8TH MAY 1934.
At 8.7 a.m. local time 8.45 a.m. Indian Standard Time and temperature 86.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.57 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

JUTE SHARES

SLIGHTLY BETTER

Jute shares ruled slightly better today and moderate business resulted. In coal good business was reported at steady rates. Teas were firm. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:

3 1/2 per cent paper 89; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 98/7; 4 per cent loan 1940/42 107/9 small lot.

BANKS

Imperial county 337
RAILWAYS
Dehra Rhtas Light 10/14; Hardwar Dehra branch 112/8.
COITONS
Dunbar ordinary 112; Kesoram 4/1.
COALS
Amalgamated 17/12; Bengal 245/8; Bokaro and Ramgar 8/12; Burrakur 14/6; Ghosek and Musli 3/4; East India 18/4; Sechpore 14/6; Premium Sendra 12/4; South Kanarupura 4/2; Union 12/4; West Jamuria 9/10.
JUTES
Agarpara pref 112; Anglo India 372 small lot; Auckland 221/8; Bally 172; Barnagore 163 small lot; Belvedere 379 small lot; Calcuttians 498; Cheviot 228 small lot; Clive 6 per cent pref 115 small lot; Dalhousie 365 small lot; Empire 37/4; Gouropore 467/8; Howrah 55/6; Hukumchand pref 106/4; Kamahatty 551; Kankannarh 465 small lot; Lawrence 487/8 small lot; National 25/8; Orient 222/8 small lot; Presidency 6/1; Standard 347 small lot; Union 453.

MISCELLANEOUS

Agra electric 106 small lot; Bengal telephone old issue only 17/4 small lot; Jubulpore electric 10/8; Patna electric 13/14; Bengal iron 4/6; Burn and Co.

RENEWED DEMAND IN TEXTILE & RAYON SHARES

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO CHECK JAPANESE COMPETITION

Large Business In Cocoa, Sugar And Shellac: Rubber Irregular And Easier

(SPECIAL CABLE) LONDON, May 8. On the Stock Exchange Industrials encountered renewed demand in textiles and rayon shares especially firming up on British Government's decision to check Japanese competition. Rubber shares continued active but less firm. Other sections were irregular. In Commodities large business was done in cocoa, sugar and shellac. Shellacs were strong and active owing to good speculative demand. Rubber was irregular and easier due to eastern American advices proving disappointing.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed today at 231 3/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 8. 3.30 p.m. Market generally was irregular. Gilt-edged were quiet and generally easier. There was a desire to secure profits in rubber shares after renewed activity. Industrials in general were in a brighter sentiment. There was an easier tendency in home rails.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (279 5/8) 279 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2103 1/2) 2103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2111 1/4) 2111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (2113 5/8) 2113 5/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (2103) 2103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (2111 5/8) 2111 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 3/8) dol 10 3/8
International Holding (dol 17 7/8) dol 17 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 6
Musical Industries (34-0) 34-6
Prinching Johnson (36-10 1/2) 37-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (35-10 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Woolworth New Ord (97-0) 97-0
Ordnance (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
Cable and Wireless (29 3/4) 29 3/4
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 120-7 1/2
Rapeseed Tia May-June (210 1/8) 210 1/8
Camera 'A' (26 1/8) 26 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126 1/2) 126 1/2
P and O S N Co., Defd. (7-0) 7-0
Distillers (90-9) 92-6
Bredford Dyers (13-3) 14-9
British Colson (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (63-4) 64-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-9) 54-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-0) 13-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-9) 10-9
Latter Nicks (27 5/8) 27 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (2113) 2113

LONDON SHARE

QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 8. Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Latest Prices:
Wilsons Gold Corporation Ord. 22.17 0.
London Tin Corporation Ltd. 0.15 3.
Turner and Newall 2.10 0.
Associated Electric Industries 0.17 4.
Attock Oil 0.12 0.
Associated Portland Cement 1.14 9.
Electric Supply Corporation 3.16 6.
Guest, Keen and Nettelford 0.19 0.
Beira Railways 0.11 9.
County of London Elec. Supply 2.18 9.
Marconi International Marine 1.11 6.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. 2.19 6.
General Electric Ord. 2.2 6.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 4.7 6.
L. & N.E. Ry. 4 per cent 2nd Pref. 36.10 0.
International Rlys. of C. America 1.18 3.
Malayalam Plantations 1.11 0.
British Burma Petroleum 1.11 0.
Soudan Plantations 1.11 0.
British S. Africa (Chartered) 1.5 6.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0.9 6.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord. 0.3 0.
British Treasury Bills (3 months) 0.17 1.95% p.a.
Market:—Steady.

7 per cent pref 123; India Iron and steel 6/12; Kumardhobi engineering ord 3/7; Delhi flour 2/2; Hooghly flour 11/4 small lot; Triton Insurance 194/8; B I Corporation pref 119.

RUBBER SHARES

Benta 200 cts; Connamara 2.10 cts; Glenely 2.30 cts; Keram Kuntan 1.24 cts; Kampas 2.50 cts; Kluang 10/10; Nyalas 1.10 cts; Pajam 3.30 cts; Jtan Simpan 2.05 cts; Bengat Timber Trading only 138 small lot; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 10/10.

SUGARS

Carew and Co 18/8; Cawnpore 30/10; Samastipore 9/8 small lot.

TEAS

Baradighi 52/8; Central Cachar 102; Hantapara 333; Kornafuli 81; Soanji 35; Sonai River 24; Teanai 21/10; Tongani 9/8.

DEBENTURES

6 per cent Dhunseri Tea debenture 59/12-A P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVAL May 8. Quela, Cook, Mombassa.

DEPARTURES May 9. Bankura Rankin, Busrah.

LOADING May 8. Steamer city of Salisbury for Liverpool. Steamer Khosrou for Karachi. Steamer Skuld for Bangkok. S S Queda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Queda, arrived in harbor yesterday from Mombassa, with a general cargo and cotton. S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS. Bombay, May 8. S S Mundra for London:—2800 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 5140 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 5 bales animal skins A L Hassan; 5 bales animal skins Ralli Bros. For Dunkirk:—2740 bags castor seed and 1200 bags linseed Cotton Agents Ltd. For Hull:—2740 bags castor seed Cotton Agents Ltd. S S Elysia for Liverpool:—4200 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 25 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co; 45 bales wool raw Bombay Co. For Marseilles:—2667 bags groundnut, kernels K M Nathoo; 30 bales hemp D Anandji. For Glasgow:—485 bags madder Ralli Bros; 1400 bags groundnut cakes L Dreyfus and Co. S S City of Poona for Liverpool:—125 bales cotton raw T M Kishia Ltd; 800 bags myrabolium H Bhagwandas and Co; 2618 bags myrabolium P Mathradas and Co; 495 bags madder Ralli Bros. S S Barenfels for Rotterdam:—30 bales cotton thread waste S Mahasukham and Co; 1716 bags groundnut cakes M Hoosen and Sons.

S S City of Salisbury for Dunkirk:—230 bales cotton raw Mayji and Co; 220 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co; 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 625 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros. For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw B Mayji and Co; 55 bales cotton raw B Casandras and Co; 255 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros. For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton raw B Mayji and Co; 850 bales cotton raw B Casandras and Co; 175 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co; 50 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 50 bales cotton raw Bombay Co Ltd; 1500 bales linseed R Rattal and Co; 1600 bales cotton thread waste V A Sany.

For Antwerp:—70 bags plantago seed F F Campbell and Co; 770 bales cotton raw B Casandras and Co; 375 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 3855 bags groundnut cakes S Oomerbhoy; 55 bales wool raw C Mayji and Co. For Liverpool:—62 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 1200 bags groundnut cakes H P Lele; 200 bales hemp D Anandji. S S City of Perth for Boston:—28 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons. For New York:—77 bales goat skins, 20 bags kamala powder, and 62 bags teel seed D Abraham and Sons.

S S Victoria for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw N Nagai and Co; 8 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 3594 bags linseed A Podar and Co. S S Skuld for Sydney:—186 bags myrabolium P Mathradas and Co.

For Brisbane:—62 bags myrabolium P Mathradas and Co. For Melbourne:—124 bags myrabolium P Mathradas and Co. S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 25 bags sandal wood S Nowroji and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co. For Yokkaichi:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros. For Hongkong:—100 bags gum bisabals Y B Dossabho; 54 bags jaradalo E S Abdulkayum.

S S Yoko Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 269 bales cotton raw N Nagai and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Nishio Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw H Nensy and Co; 100 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 200 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw Nishio Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw N Nagai and Co; 100 bales cotton raw Nishio Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw H Nensy and Co; 100 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 200 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY (IN POUNDS STERLING) Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 5th May 1934 1,147,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England during the week ending the 5th May 1934 —2,250,000.

Sterling purchased in India from 1st April 1934 to 5th May 1934 5,948,000. Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April 1934 to 5th May 1934 —2,250,000.

Total from 1st April 1934 to 5th May 1934 3,698,000. *Represents transfer from the British Treasury to the Paper Currency Reserve. Against the increase of sterling Securities in Paper Currency Reserve in England, there was a corresponding expansion of currency in India.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 8th instant. Total amount offered was Rs. 5,21,75,000. Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,00,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 15th instant. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 18th instant. Other conditions are as usual.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION. Bombay, May 8. Castor seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/3; Highest Rs. 26/4; Lowest Rs. 26/1; Closing Rs. 26/2.

Castor seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 27/6; Highest Rs. 27/8; Lowest Rs. 27/4; Closing Rs. 27/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 22/19; Closing Rs. 22/10. Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24; Highest Rs. 24/1; Lowest Rs. 23/12/6; Closing Rs. 23/14.

From Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co. S S Heime Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw B Barkhand and Co; 200 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan and Co; 200 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 300 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 300 bales cotton raw B Maheshwari; 188 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents Ltd; 400 bales cotton raw H Nensy and Co; 219 bales cotton raw Langley and Co. For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros. For Osaka:—160 bales cotton raw Bombay Co. S S Meigen Maru for Kobe:—215 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co; 200 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 200 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 400 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kalsha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co. For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kalsha Ltd.

IMPORTS. Bombay, May 8. S S Jalavihar, agents S S N Co from Moulmein:—24876 bags rice; 24992 pcs teak scantlings; 43 bags lemons; 500 bags paddy; 250 bags white bran; 222 bags betelnuts.

From Rangoon:—5278 bags rice. From Calcutta:—46 jottas cor yarn; 1526 bales cotton. From Tellicherry:—100 bundle canes; 1050 bags cocoanuts. S S Nowshera, agents M M and Co, from Rangoon:—21765 bags rice; 6800 pcs teak planks and scantlings; 163 bags beans; 200 bags pig lead; 15 cases cotton; 52 bags D. B. mats. From Cochin:—200 bundles coir yarn; 67 bundles mats; 50 bags pepper; 157 cases tea. From Calcutta:—850 bales cotton; 410 bags sandalwood; 111 bags cocoanuts; 82 bags coir rope; 675 jottas mangoes. From Colombo:—15 bags rice. S S Heime Maru, agents S S N Co, from Bassien:—58012 bags rice. S S Nizam, agents T Morrison and Co, from Peking:—1757 bags sugar. From Teyal:—982 bags sugar. From Batavia:—130 bags sulphur; 50 bags paraffin wax.

NO ROOM FOR DECLINE IN SUGAR PRICES. Fair Support. Movement in price during the past fortnight has been within narrow limits. The improved situation in the May position after the heavy liquidation in the outside bull account in a measure is responsible for a better tone. And in addition there seems to be a growing belief that a price round sh. 4-6 for spot is the low limit under present conditions. As that point hedge selling tends to disappear and a fair amount of support to the market is forthcoming. VALUES UNCHANGED. Terminal values are unchanged to 21/4d, down the distant months suffering the most with New York one to three points better. The improved on the other side is no doubt due to the further progress made on the Sugar B'l which has now passed the Senate. Refined sugars are 1 1/2d, dearer but trade remains rather slow owing to the lack of sufficient inducement to cover advance requirements. Stocks in this country are heavy but below their peak and unless Cuba commences selling freely further 'aroads into them should be made. CUBAN PRODUCTION. Cuban production to April 15th is announced at 1580000 tons, which baring an early setting in of the rainy season practically ensures a full crop. There seems no reason to alter our view with present prices so cheap and little room for declines of consequence. We therefore continue to advocate the acquisition of contracts on quiet markets.

Foreign And Trade Cotton

BETTER DEMAND FOR CLOTH

Weather Reports Unfavourable SOUTHERN SELLING WELL ABSORBED

Bombay, May 8. On Monday the new York cotton futures market again recorded a sharp rise of 25 points on trade and foreign buying despite weakness in securities. The market was firm and active. Prices advanced on favourable Liverpool cables and Liverpool buying. There was some Southern selling and long liquidation during the middle of the session but the offerings were well absorbed by the growth in demand. There was slight improvement in the cloth demand and still the question of curtailment is under discussion. Weather reports were also slightly unfavourable with cloudy weather and the action of the market was impressive. It is anticipated that the silver bill will be taken up at the present session of the U. S. Congress.

The market opinion seems divided as some are lead to believe that the present improvement is nothing beyond a technical readjustment of the situation in the absence of any constructive news from Washington, while others look for a sustained improvement in view of low prices and poor sales of fertilisers during the last month. At the moment there is nothing in the general situation to be over enthusiastic and while we think it safe to secure profits on strong markets we believe short sales are dangerous.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 13 points on Monday in sympathy with higher Liverpool advices with October delivery quoted at 114c. There was a marked absence of any important buying at the rise and under scattered long liquidation and Southern selling prices declined 9 points from the opening level and October delivery reached the lowest level 11.31 during the early part of the afternoon session. At the decline there was renewed buying and in the absence of any selling, prices recorded a sharp rise and the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 24 to 27 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 25 points at 11.45c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm with improved demand and prices closed at a rise of 22 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 22 points at 11.40c per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points in sympathy with a fall in New York cotton prices on Saturday with October 57.1d. There was speculative and London buying on good Egyptian market on possibility of American Silver legislation during this session of the Congress induced purchases. Later on the market was firm with local short covering together with good Bombay buying. The undertone of the market was very steady and prices closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced by three points at 6.06d per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at rise of one point. At the close May Delivery was quoted at 4.66, July 4.67 and October 4.72d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was strong with a good demand on higher Alexandria advices. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 22 to 17 points and spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 8.28d. Uppers futures were also active and closed at rise of 8 to 7 points with spot cotton prices unchanged at 6.54d per lb.

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state: Despite weakness in Wall Street due to the Stock Exchange Control Bill all commodity markets were very steady. Strong Liverpool and Egyptian advices and Far Eastern buying were the contributory factors to the advance in cotton.

The silver situation is being closely watched and interest was aroused in financial quarters by the statement of Senator Thomas that a definite decision could be expected to-day or to-morrow.

The market appears to be well liquidated and any favourable

political developments or unfavourable weather reports are likely to find a scarcity of contracts with resultant sharp advances. However with the usually very flattering weather month of June ahead, we prefer taking quick profits in strong markets with a view to replacing on setbacks.

WHEAT CONFERENCE.

The London Conference for the regulation of Wheat prices was opened yesterday. 21 countries being represented. It was found that many Governments felt that they could reach a final decision after further exploration of the problem of establishing price differentials and a sub-committee was appointed for this purpose. The main conference was adjourned till Wednesday, 9th inst.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October highest (3 p.m.) 11.49+27
N.Y. October lowest (1-51 p.m.) 11.31+09
Liverpool October highest (3.45 p.m.) 5.80+02
Liverpool October lowest (10-1 a.m.) 5.71-07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Offices:

Liverpool.—Market has a good undertone. Advance owing to better feeling in American dry-goods market. Lancashire yarn market affected favourably by East Indian advices. Day may lose the chance of buying.

Liverpool.—Improved trade speculative offtake stimulated by expectations constructive silver developments. Liverpool.—Strength Egyptian on advice shortage of contract. Trade called Bullish.

New York.—Spot houses and new outside buying. South sold. Weather rather unfavourable in cotton and grain belts. Messrs. Surphand Prithvi have received the following cables:—
New York.—Trade and foreign buying action notwithstanding good weather reports and weakness in securities, there was impressive silver. There was renewed support for May delivery. News from the Capital is indefinite.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—
New York Cotton Exchange Service cable.

America: Cloth sales improved, but still below production. Prices easier; stocks increasing; orders expiring; activity maintained March level; curtailment discussed, but Clarification Legislation hours wages expected effect improvement. England rather better cloth demand; Continent Germany favourable; France Italy sales below production; activity tends lower.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—
Liverpool improved on good Egyptian.

Messrs. Deckeran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—
New York.—"The market developed strength in sympathy with other markets. Trading in goods market was more active on Far East and continental buying which is believed to be for covering hedges. The technical position of the market has weakened. We would adopt a trading position with preferences for purchases on all setbacks."

"Trade and foreign buying action, notwithstanding good weather reports and weakness in securities, was impressive."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 7.
July 1934 11.32+24
October 1934 11.48+26
December 1934 11.59+25
January 1935 11.67+27
March 1935 11.78+28
Spot 11.45+26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 7.
May 1934 11.14+22
July 1934 11.30+21
October 1934 11.44+22
Spot 11.40+22

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

New York, May 7.
New York 10-25 a.m. 11.29
July 1934 11.44
October 1934 11.57
December 1934 11.57
New York Noon Call—
May 1934 11.25
July 1934 11.41
October 1934 11.41

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 7. Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain 3,000
Days' Exports to the Continent Nil

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, May 7.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 7. Messrs. Bativala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c.	19
P. A.	19
Amer. Furn. Power Com.	7
National Power 7 p.c. P.	25
Electric Bond Comm.	13
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	43
Consolidated Gas	12
Columbia Gas	12
American Tel. and Tel.	109
Western Union Tel.	41 1/4
Radio Corp.	44
Chesapeake and Ohio	37 1/2
New York Central	18
Erie R. R.	31
Pennsylvania R. R.	31
Union Pacific R. R.	125
Great North Pfd.	21
National City	16
Hiram Walker	16
Distillers Secum	70
Amr. Tobacco B.	16
Dupont	35
Bethlehem Steel	44 3/4
United States Steel	38
American Smelting	27 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	15 5/8
Anaconde Copper Mining	32
Kennecott Copper	32
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvester	33 3/4
General Motors	4
Ford Motor	20
Mid. Con. Petroleum	25
Atlantic Refining	25 3/8
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	27 1/2
National City Bank	28 1/2
San Life of Canada	440
National Distillers	35
Celanese Corporation of Am.	27
Remington Rand	9
General Foods	33

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, May 8.
Linseed May 6 13 9
Linseed Sept. 7 2 9
Wheat May 4 3 0
Wheat Sept. 4 4 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 7.
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China 16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) 131
P. & O. Banking Corporation 10-5/8
National Bank of India 47-1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1900/00 113-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1901 103-1/2
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 per cent. 66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later 79-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later 92
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55 110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. 79-5/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952 103
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 111-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, May 7.
Copper Braziers 43 3/4
Yellow Metal 37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands 11-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 2 1/2 Gauge 16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. 235-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 7.
Wheat, Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels, May/June sellers 18/3
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, May/June sellers 18/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, May sellers 22/3

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.
SAKELARIDIS:—
May 1934 8.23
July 1934 8.27
October 1934 8.26
November 1934 8.26
December 1934 8.25
January 1935 8.25
E. G. F. Spot 8.28

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.
BROACH:—
Fully Good (Good Staple) 4.65
Fine (Good Staple) 4.80
Superfine (Good Staple) 4.95
OOMRA:—
Good (No. 1 Staple) 4.60
Fine (No. 1 Staple) 4.75
Choice (No. 1 Staple) 4.80
BENGAL:—
Good 3.43
Fine 3.53
Superfine 3.63
SCINDE:—
Good 3.53
Fine 3.63
Superfine 3.73

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Price.
May 1934 5.85+02
June 1934 5.85+02
July 1934 5.85+02
August 1934 5.84+02
September 1934 5.82+02
October 1934 5.79+01
November 1934 5.77+01
December 1934 5.77+01
January 1935 5.77+01
February 1935 5.77+01
March 1935 5.77+01
April 1935 5.77+01
May 1935 5.77+01
Middling Spot 6.00-03

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 8.

B. C. RATE
T. T. D. D. 1/6
Selling T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/32 May/July
T. T. 1/6 Aug/Dec
Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32
Selling D. D. 1/6 3/32
Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 May/June
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 July/Sept
NEW YORK B. C. RATE
T. T. 263
NEW YORK BANKS
Selling T. T. 270
Buying T. T. 259 3/4
PARIS BANKS
Selling L. D. 578
Buying D. D. 588
AMSTERDAM BANKS
Selling D. D. 56 1/8
JAPAN BANKS
Selling D. D. 35 7/8
J. P. MORGAN BANKS
Selling T. T. 1/8
Buying 60 days 77 7/8
HONGKONG BANKS
Selling D. D. 95 3/4
SHANGHAI BANKS
Selling D. D. 85 3/4
SINGAPORE BANKS
Selling D. D. 156 3/4
BERLIN BANKS
Selling D. D. 96 1/4

CROSS RATE
New York/London 5.10 5/8 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 5/16 8th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 8th inst.
London/Paris 77 3/4 7th inst.
London/Berlin 21.83 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.73 7th inst.
London/Italy 59.87 7th inst.
London/Berlin 12.94 7th inst.
London/Stockholm 49.39 7th inst.
London/New York 5.11 1/2 7th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.52 1/4 7th inst.
Java/London 7.47 1/2 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet
Gold 46-16 1/2 5th inst. 46-16 1/2 7th inst.

Silver London Ready 18 3/4 5th inst.
19 1/16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 7/8 5th inst.
19 1/16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43.10 5th inst.
43.90 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c.
5th inst. 15/16 p.c. 7th inst.
1st inst. 15/16 p.c. 10th inst.
5th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 2 per cent.
Money—Call 1 per cent.
6 mos 2 per cent.
Tone: Easy

READY COTTON SALES
Bombay, May 8.
100 Kotak and Co. Itola. 155 1/2
98 Kotak and Co. Itola. 153 1/2
100 Narshingshi Amraoti 3 off
100 Narshingshi Hansi 133 1/4
100 Narshingshi Hansi 132 3/4
230 Narshingshi Hansi 3 off
106 Narshingshi Sindhuvi 5 1/2 off
114 Narshingshi Sindhuvi 6 off
117 Narshingshi Sindhuvi 6 off
129 Sanji Karamshi Dhuvi 9 off
47 Virm Ladia Nagar 6 off
38 H. Bharmal Broach old 168 1/2
89 Langli and Co. Bilwara 144

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 8.
Bengal Superfine 137/39
Bengal Fine 134/36
Bengal P.G. 131/33
Sindh-Punjab Fine 134/36
Sindh-Punjab P.G. 131/33
Wardha-Hing Fine 134/36
Nagpur Savner Fine 134/36
Pundhurna Fine 137/37
Yendi Fine 137/37
Ari Fine 137/37
Ellichpur Fine 137/37
Amraoti-Bera Fine 134/36
Khamgaon Fine 131/33
Malkapur Fine 137/39
Khandesh Fine 137/39
Jalna/Sailu Fine 134/36
Burwah Sanavard Fine 137/36
Broach Fine 138/200
Punjab/American 211
Punjab/American mix 211
Cambodia 248
Miraj/Sangli 168/73
Compta Good 173
Kampala 320
Bura 318
Jinja 315
Manza 311

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 8.
In full-pressed Bales. Since 1st September.
2 days. This year
Khandesh 623 250,490
Central India 1,192 191,131
Bansi and Nagar 54 157,685
Hyderabad-Gaonani 42,285
Total 2,174 399,671
Central Provinces 713 97,481
Total Oomras 4,752 1,130,743
Dhewara 428 61,444
N. W. Provinces 8,656
Bairput 338 42,328
Sind-Punjab 126 154,718
Broach 1,227 295,665
Compta and Dharwar 631 23,244
Western-Northern 209 17,907
Cocanada 338 42,328
Sindh-Cambodia 175 20,242
Persian 1,356
American 26,378
Egyptian & African 109,388
Comilla, Burma & other 21
Total 7,886 1,891,585

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 3rd May.
In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday This year
Europe 340 300,725
Japan and China 7,951 540,756
Coast Ports 13,570
Up-country by Rail 57,409
Adiff. in labour for Europe 43,335
China and Japan 8,291 985,795
Total 8,291 985,795

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, May 8.
Extra
Spr-sprine Sup Fine F G Good
M.G.—
Bengal UP 136 133 130 122
Panjab 136 133 130 122
Rajputana 136 133 130 122
Oomra No. 3 178 175 173 169
C. P. No. 1 191 188 186 182
C. P. No. 2 184 181 179 175
Broach No. 2 291 291 291 291
Punjab 211 299 297 295
Sural 262 259 256 253
Rajputana 260 257 254 251
Navsari 264 261 258 255

BOMBAY SUGAR.
Bombay, May 8.
Java Ready 14 2 0
S. S. Sunatra 4 1 6
S. S. Rance 4 1 3
S. S. Himalaya 4 2 9
A. M. Shipment 4 1 6
A. M. Shipment 4 1 6
Tone: Quiet

NO FORWARD BUSINESS IN SHARES
Bombay, May 8.
There was no forward trading to-day in the Share Bazar being the last day of "Valan". In the cash section there was not any important change. Scindia Shares were placed at Rs. 104 and India Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 105 1/2. B. B. Petrols were realised at Rs. 212/6 while Tata Steel Second Preference were bought at Rs. 135.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 8. Despite a sharp rise of 25 points in New York cotton futures market on Monday the local cotton market ruled quiet to-day with a scattered business. There was a marked absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. It is said that the professional operators are awaiting further news from American markets before increasing their long interest as the local market had advanced in anticipation of improvement in American cotton and the same anticipation now being correct they are watching Washington developments.

Any how the market seems to be overbought for the time being and some of the offices and export firms are selling here against purchases in Liverpool market. The market still continues undecided and while we think it safe to liquidate purchases in strong markets with a view to replace, we think it unsafe to remain short.

The market opened to-day at Rs. 133/8 of Broach J.A. delivery and prices improved to Rs. 134/4 on scattered buying. At the rise there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 133/12. At this level the market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points and opened very steady at a rise of 4 to 5 points but later on was quoted 2 points up. There was heavy liquidation in the local market which in the absence of any buying depressed prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—
Broach J.A. 131/4
New Broach A.M. 136
Oomra May 167/8
Oomra July 166
New Oomra D.J. 169
Bengal May 125/12
Bengal July 127/8
New Bengal D.J. 133/12

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Rajputana 136 133 130 122
Oomra No. 3 178 175 173 169
C. P. No. 1 191 188 186 182
C. P. No. 2 184 181 179 175
Broach No. 2 291 291 291 291
Punjab 211 299 297 295
Sural 262 259 256 253
Rajputana 260 257 254 251
Navsari 264 261 258 255

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S. S. Rance 4 1 3
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, May 8.
3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Sett 89/1
3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Sett 89/1 1/2
4 per cent 1900/70 Sett 102/14
4 per cent 1900/70 Sett 102/14
5 per cent 1915/55 Sett 115/1
5 per cent 1915/55 Sett 115/2

TAXFREE
4 per cent 1933/63 Mysore 103
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 109/2
5 1/2 per cent 1935

JUPITER
GENERAL

has a net work of agencies throughout the country.

J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1934

JUPITER
GENERAL

has claim settling agents throughout the world.

J8

Babu Rajendra Prasad's Offer To Swarajists

A. I. C. C. Will Endorse Ranchi Proposal

Council Programme Need Not Be Held Up Till Session Of The Congress

WARNING AGAINST REVIVAL OF OLD CONTROVERSY

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA, May 8.

"I do not want the revival of the controversy between the so-called No-Changers and Pro-Changers, and I am therefore prepared to give the Swarajists all the time I can spare after meeting the demands of Relief work. I wish them success in their enterprise, and will do all I can to make good my wish", said Babu Rajendra Prasad in a special interview to the "Chronicle", answering the question as to how he reconciled his own refusal to enter the legislature with the active support to the election programme of the Swaraj Party.

Asked if the Ranchi decisions would be endorsed by the A. I. C. C. when it met at Patna, Rajendra Babu said:—

"I think on the whole, the A. I. C. C. will accept the proposal to have a Parliamentary section within the Congress and entrust to it the work within legislatures. I think this will satisfy the Swaraj Party, and when many of the so-called No-Changers who can be better styled as 'Khadarites' are not going to offer any obstruction, there is no reason why all those who agree to have some sort of Council programme should not be able to devise a scheme which will satisfy all."

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION
Asked further if it was absolutely necessary as was claimed by Mr. K. F. Nariman and others that a special session of the Congress must be held to rescind the Lahore Resolution or was the A. I. C. C. competent to do so, he said:

"Apart from the constitutional question as to whether the A. I. C. C. can sanction the Council Programme in the face of the Lahore Resolution, it is obvious that an ordinary session of the Congress is overdue, and it is as well that it should meet and give the lead. But there are many difficulties. Congress Committees have not been functioning for sometime, and no members have been enrolled for at least three years. Who will elect the delegates and who will organise their election? Undoubtedly, it will be necessary for the Congress organisation, to come into working order, before any genuine session of the Congress which will reflect the feeling in the country can be held. All this is likely to take time, and if the Assembly elections have to be contested after the Congress sanction, it may be very late and candidates may not get full advantage of the Congress support. Unless there is a great demand and a clear and insurmountable constitutional difficulty, the Council programme may not be held up till after the Congress session."

SWARAJ PARTY FOR BIHAR.
Questioned if it would be necessary to form a Swaraj Party in Bihar, and if so, what would be his relations with that, Rajendra Prasad stated "in Bihar, we never have had any differences of the kind which existed in some other Provinces between Swarajists and Non-Swarajists. Bihar follows the Congress lead, and I hope will do so in this case also. Whether the party is to be formed or not will depend on the constitution of the party as finally approved by the Congress. So far as I am concerned, I shall place my services at the disposal of the Council-goers."

STOP CONTROVERSY.

Asked about his views of active opposition to the Council Programme that was being voiced by

some prominent Congress men in U. P. and other places, Rajendra Babu said "while I still hold my old opinion, I do not think it is worth while wasting our energy in fighting our own friends and co-workers who, in spite of that, have still held their faith in the Council Programme. Difficulties in their way are great, and I will not like to add to them. In doing so I am convinced, we shall be serving the best interests of the country."

SWARAJIST DECISION TO ENTER COUNCIL

Matter For Gratification, Says Sir Sivaswami Iyer

OOTACAMUND, May 7.

"While I am far from satisfied with the White Paper scheme, I do not think it wise for the country to oppose it wholesale. The wiser course in my opinion would be to press for an amendment of the scheme in all directions as suggested by H. H. the Aga Khan and eleven other delegates in their memorandum to the Joint Select Committee," observed Sir Sivaswami Iyer in the course of an interview regarding the Ranchi Conference decisions. He added that the Swarajist decision to enter the legislatures and work for further reforms was a matter of gratification, but their success depended on the policy and programme of the Party, and the spirit and temper of those who guided the Party.—A.P.

HINDU MAHASABHA AND COUNCIL ENTRY

Working Committee Will Meet To Settle Policy

NEW DELHI, May 7.

The following statement has been issued by the Hindu Mahasabha Head office at New Delhi, regarding the next assembly elections: Enquiries are being made from the head office of the Mahasabha as to what will be the policy of the Mahasabha regarding the next elections. It has been conveyed to us that so long as separate electorates stand, the Mahasabha should actively participate in the elections, so that the Mahasabha and its provincial and district branches should be able to man and control the Hindu Mahasabha Party both for the Central and the Provincial legislatures.

The other view is that the Mahasabha and its branches should remain above party politics and for purposes of the next elections, it should lend its weight to some such party as the Democratic Swaraj Party or the National Party, which should be reorganised with the cooperation of

the Parsis, the Indian Christians and the Sikhs, with a view to setting up its own candidates as opposed to the Swaraj Party.

To discuss the whole situation the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will meet during the last week of May. The Head Office is in communication with the Hindu Mahasabha leaders in the various provinces with a view to settling the date and the venue of the meeting which will be announced before the end of the week.—A. P.

CAWNPORE PLEDGES LOYALTY TO MAHATMA

Leading Congress Workers Approve Of Suspension Of C. D. Movement

CAWNPORE, May 8.

At a meeting of the leading Congressmen of Cawnpore held last night under the presidency of Mr. Narain Prasad Arora, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"This meeting of the Congress workers of Cawnpore expresses its implicit faith and confidence in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and supports his decision to suspend the Civil Disobedience Campaign in view of the circumstances as they at present exist. This meeting, however, appeals to him not to separate himself from the rest of the Nation in fighting out the country's fight for independence."

"The meeting also resolved to enrol members for the Indian National Congress, after the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.—United Press.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPORTUNITY

Will They Respond To Gandhiji's Gesture?

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following letter:—
Sir.—The telegrams that have been published during the past few days from India indicate a change in Mr. Gandhi's attitude towards the Government. We must wait for fuller reports before we can estimate all that this means, but meanwhile it may be well to draw attention to the circumstances that have led up to it.

As soon as Mr. Gandhi learnt of the Bihar earthquake, and its vast extent, he urged his fellow-countrymen in Bihar to co-operate whole-heartedly with the Government in the work of relief. He has continued to press for this, and at a great meeting held at Patna in March, when the unofficial Bihar Central Relief Committee was reconstituted on an All-India basis, he moved a resolution offering co-operation to the Government. Some of the statements he made in moving the resolution are remarkable:

The author of non-co-operation (he said), as I am, I have recommended co-operation in the task before us without the slightest hesitation. Let us, in the face of this calamity, forget the distinction between Hindus and Muslims as well as between Indians and Englishmen. And the same principle should impel us to co-operation between the Government and the people. Let us not be afraid of the bogey that we would be strengthening the hands of the Government by our co-operation. If the Government has an accession of strength through the common attempt to succour the distressed, it is entitled to it. . . . If any Congressmen fears that the prestige of the Congress will suffer through such co-operation, I submit that the fear is purely imaginary. We are going to work not as Congressmen but as humanitarians. The question, therefore, of Congress prestige being enhanced or diminished does not arise. The prestige of the Congress must depend upon Congressmen's purity and

NO FORMAL ASSENT

U. P. Congressmen To Oppose Ranchi Decision At A.I.C.C. Meeting

ALLAHABAD, May 7.

Allahabad Congressmen in spite of the recent resolutions passed at the Swarajist Conference at Ranchi, seem determined to collect their forces to oppose their acceptance at the coming A. I. C. C. meeting at Patna.

Babu Purshotam Das Tandon, who is now considered the leader of the U. P. Congressmen after the imprisonment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and who has openly opposed the Swarajist resolutions, it is understood, is trying to call a Conference of the U. P. members of the All-India Congress Committee at some central place probably Benares, to discuss the position before proceeding to Patna.

It is possible that they will endeavour to enlist the sympathy of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to lead them. The result of the coming Patna meeting will therefore not be mere formal giving assent as some people think as it is felt here that Congress ideals are not being followed by the Swarajists who were always in favour of Council Entry.—A.P.

capacity for service. . . . If you adopt this resolution, you must adopt it in all sincerity on its merits, not for my sake, but certainly for the sake of the millions who are in distress and expect your help. The resolution was adopted, not quite unanimously, evidently in the face of the opposition of a certain section.

All this, however, is only a part of the story. A few days later Mr. Gandhi, in a letter to the distinguished Muslim Nationalist leader, Dr. Ansari, expressed a qualified approval of the policy of forming a Council-entry party among Congressmen, to counter the sullen discontent and inactivity that have been so widespread; and he assured Dr. Ansari that although he personally still held by his last summer's plan of individual civil disobedience, if the Congress Committee decided to suspend disobedience altogether he would not stand in the way; and he, adds, rather puzzlingly, "I am sure that the country will gain by their courageous behaviour."

To-day, then, Mr. Gandhi believes that India has more to gain, in many ways, by whole-hearted co-operation of people and Government than by a continuance of conflict. He is not driven to this conclusion by any falling-off in his popular following. Miss Agatha Harrison, of the Indian Conciliation Group, who has been touring the stricken countryside of Bihar with Mr. Gandhi, writes:

We stop all along the route for meetings which he addresses for a few minutes. To these come men and women from miles round. Some have come the night before, and have been waiting all day in the hot sun. Thousands and thousands. The only thing I can liken it to is Hyde Park when some great demonstration is on. . . . Here is this man going round preaching co-operation.

Miss Harrison asks, "Will the Government respond?" and the same question must occur to everyone in this country who wants to see a happier day dawn in India. Cannot the authorities deal with "the bogey of prestige" as Mr. Gandhi has decided. It is plain enough by now that if through their political activities they cannot destroy his influence, for that depends not on political success but on his character, which remains the same.

If, on the other hand, defying the Gandhi hatred on the coun-

VICTIM OF SUPERSTITION

Harijan Youths Prevented From Rescuing Drowning Woman

NAGPUR, May 3.

A heart-rending story as to how the barriers of untouchability came in the way of saving the life of a Caste Hindu woman, comes from Jattaroddi, suburb of Nagpur.

It is reported that a caste Hindu (Sanatani) woman accidentally fell in a well while drawing water. Hearing her cries for help two Harijan (Mahar) youths rushed to the well and attempted to dive into the well to save her life.

They were, however, prevented by Caste Hindu women, from doing so, on ground that the water of the well would be polluted. The girl in the meantime was drowned.—United Press.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN PUNJAB

Only Two Out Of 29 District Boards Have Non-Official Elected Presidents!

LAGORE, May 7.

Reports on the working of District Boards in the Punjab for the year 1932-33 says:—

The number of members increased from 1,180 to 1,185 owing to alterations made by Government during the year in the constitution of some Boards. The number of elected members rose from 855 to 846 while appointed official members decreased from 147 to 142. 1,157 members were Indian, 28 European or Anglo-Indian. The number of elected members is now 75 per cent in 21 Boards, 56 per cent in 5 (Attok, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Shahpur and Sheikhupura), and 33 per cent in 2 (Mianwali and Dera Ghazi Khan), the remaining District Board, Simla, being administered by the Deputy Commissioner. Before only two boards have their chairman elected non-officials (Gujarat and Gujranwala), while one has elected Chairman (Sialkot), all the other having continued to prefer an appointed official Chairman, viz. the Deputy Commissioner.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

The electorates of all the District Boards are joint, not communal, the circles being so arranged that, as far as possible, the various communities shall be in a position to elect the number of representatives to which they are entitled, according to their population and voting strength. Though sometimes it has not been possible to secure a minority community to secure its due share by election, the system on the whole works successfully, and in the year under report there appear to have been no riots or rowdism. A striking feature during the year was the number of uncontested elections, viz. 217 out of 380. There is a considerable improvement in the financial position of the Boards.—United Press.

try, they boldly response to his gestures, whole-hearted co-operation with him might achieve far from even than more effective relief on Bihar. For one thing, Mr. Gandhi if the authorities would accept co-operation, could do far more than any repressive legislation to overcome the terrorist cult in Bengal. One cannot believe that the authorities, however hard-pressed they may be from the Right wing, will lightly throw away an opportunity of such immense hopefulness for healing the wounds of estrangement and misunderstanding and violence.—Yours, etc.,

HORACE G. ALEXANDER.
144, Oaktree Lane, Selly Oak.
Birmingham, April 15.

WORLD SYMPATHY FOR BIHAR

Andrews On Plan Of Relief Campaign In Europe

PATNA, May 3.

A mass of correspondence has been released for publication here consisting of letters from Mr. C. F. Andrews to Babu Rajendra Prasad, in which Mr. Andrews stresses the imperative need for continuous worldwide appeal in respect of the Bihar earthquake. Mr. Andrews assures that "the world is not merely looking on indifferently to what India is suffering, but every country is sympathising with her."

Detailing his Continental tour for this cause, Mr. Andrews refers to the assistance of the State Officials in Copenhagen, who gave facilities for broadcasting an appeal on the State radio. Mr. Andrews is considering the possibility of writing a book about the earthquake in order to invoke the widest possible measure of sympathy and support. He has also forwarded a copy of a special statement made to the representative of the International Christian Press Service on the Bihar situation, appealing for help.—A. P.

QUAKE RELIEF WAS NOT PROMPT ENOUGH

Indian Red Cross Secretary Offers Belated Criticism

(From Our Own Correspondent).

SIMLA, May 5.

"I know of no newspaper which though it worth while to maintain a correspondent in the earthquake area. The best and most consistent publicity has been done by left-wing organs which have lifted up their voice against the Government. Their description of earthquake was, however, not always reliable, but at least they have told us something." These are the observations of Miss Norah Hill, the organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, Simla, New Delhi, in an outspoken article published in the official journal of the society to-day. She adds, "One cannot blame newspapers for ceasing to take an interest in earthquake appeals. The people who should supply publicity items are the people who are trying to raise funds. Good publicity invariably produces the required reaction. The human mind is a delicate instrument which requires skilled manipulation. Let me advise students of relief organisation never to belittle the publicity factor."

Miss Norah Hill admits that the above remarks are made in a critical spirit, but she justifies them in the hope that they will avoid errors in future.

MORE AEROPLANES WERE NEEDED

Miss Norah Hill who herself visited the earthquake stricken area draws many lessons from the disaster. She doubts whether the seismographs are sufficiently up-to-date to record the shocks satisfactorily in every respect. She refers to the usefulness of aeroplanes and remarks with regret that in Bihar even when the value of aeroplanes was proved only two were regularly employed. A fleet of twelve aeroplanes would have done six times the work at a time when every minute was being counted by those watching for their rescuers. She criticises the delay in the appointment of the relief commissioner, particularly of the officer, who, at that time, was on leave in England.

She recalls that in the Russian famine, of which she had personal experience, Dr. Nansen was given authority by the Soviet Government to take charge of all foreign relief and it was the Nansen office in Moscow which apportioned selected areas to each relief organisation and directed the supply of stores so that there should be no overlapping. It stands to reason that if every relief organisation is left to choose its own field of activities, there is bound to be congestion in some areas and neglect in others.

She further expresses her opinion that the most effective dis-

tribution of stores is that which remains in the hands of one organisation throughout.

RELIEF OF MIDDLE CLASS SUFFERERS

Lastly, Miss Norah Hill refers to the new problem of giving relief to respectable middle class families who feel embarrassment in accepting charity. This problem largely remained unsolved. While peasants and labourers crowded round the relief centres with outstretched hands, the better-class traders and the planters who had formerly owned prosperous little farms retired to their ruined bungalows and wondered how on earth they were going to face the next few years. The Government's announcements regarding loans, and the reiteration of the principle that all alike, Europeans and Indians, are entitled to relief has slightly eased their apprehensions, but the future prospects are black. How can we help such as these and will the funds be sufficient to meet such calls? asks Miss Norah Hill.

HOW RED CROSS ACTED

While these are her frank and outspoken criticisms, it would be of interest to know that Miss Norah Hill was in Calcutta when the earthquake occurred and instead of going straight to the distressed area she merely sent a telegram from there to the Bihar Governor as to whether any help was required and came straight to Delhi and it was after several days that her organisation was set on foot and despatched to Bihar to reinforce the activities of the provincial organisation.

Earthquake Relief Concert At Jalgaon

(From A Correspondent)

JALGAON, May 7

The unselfish work of a band of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in Bhusaval towards a proposed charity concert in aid of the Earthquake-stricken Churches, Schools and Convents in the Patna Mission has received a cold set-back from the Rev. Father S. Cotta, a Goan priest, who, last morning, announced at the Sunday Service that he had received an intimation from the Bishop to the effect that the Patna Mission needs no further help.

Despite the priest's announcement, the committee has already succeeded in collecting a large sum by sale of tickets and the concert will take place on the 25th instant under the patronage of Mr. Graham, the popular D. V. S. of Bhusaval.